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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Grant's Relinquishment of the Office of Secretary.

He is Directed by the President to Disregard Secretary Stanton.

His Correspondence with Mr. Johnson on the Subject.

An Investigation of the Matter Ordered by Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The most decided sensation of the day, in fact the most decided since the restoration of the War Office, was developed in the House to-day by the reception of the correspondence between the President and Gen. GRANT, foreshadowed exclusively in these dispatches yesterday. The Secretary of War had been furnished with copies of the same by Gen. GRANT, inasmuch as it related so closely to the War Office, and he was therefore prepared to answer the House resolution of yesterday without delay.

But few members were aware of the nature of the correspondence, and its effect on the House was decidedly fresh and entertaining. The Democrats were completely nonplussed at its character, and were alternately delighted and chagrined as they listened to the President's letter and then to GRANT's masterly rejoinder. The reading of Gen. GRANT's letter was several times interrupted by involuntary applause, and the whole was listened to with the most earnest attention. At the close the enthusiasm of some members broke out in propositions for votes of thanks, &c., but the matter was quietly referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

As to the origin of this correspondence, it is proper to state that so far as Gen. GRANT is concerned he was forced into it by the repeated attacks on his character as a man and a soldier, inspired by the President and spread broadcast through his partisan organs. There was no other way for Gen. GRANT to vindicate himself, except by compelling the President to put in writing, over his own signature, the charges he was so free to make through others. This done, Gen. GRANT could meet them and refute them. It is noticeable that the President was slow to comply with Gen. GRANT's request to reduce his orders to writing; but having gone so far, Mr. JOHNSON could not well do less than to comply, even with a bad grace.

It is reported to-night that the President will reply to Gen. GRANT's last letter, and that he will reiterate, supported by the signatures of those of the Cabinet he quotes, what he has heretofore said on the subject, but it will not alter the case. The President stands convicted, in the minds of all unprejudiced people, of having, in Cabinet meeting on the 14th of January, purposely and deliberately made a bold, unblushing and totally false statement of what had previously occurred between himself and Gen. GRANT, for the express purpose of prejudicing the minds of those of his Cabinet then present,—a statement, the audacity of which so surprised Gen. GRANT himself, that he hesitated to believe that Mr. JOHNSON was really sincere in its utterance, and which in the charity of his heart he refrained from then denouncing as it deserved, simply because he was surprised at its cool audacity, and was totally unprepared to believe that the President would seriously maintain it.

The following is the correspondence in full:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1868.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 8th, I transmit herewith copies furnished me by Gen. GRANT of the correspondence between him and the President relating to the Secretary of War, and which he reports to be all the correspondence he had with the President since the 12th of August last.

After the action of the Senate on his alleged reason for my suspension from the office of Secretary of War, I resumed the duties of that office, as required by the act of Congress, and have continued to discharge them without any personal or written communication with the President. No orders have been issued from this Department, in the name of the President, with my knowledge, and I have received no orders from him.

The correspondence sent herewith embraces all the correspondence known to be on the subject referred to in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR: On the 24th instant I requested you to give me in writing the instructions, which you had previously given me verbally, not to obey any order from Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, unless I knew that it came from yourself. To this written request I received a message that has left doubt in my mind of your intentions. To prevent any possible misunderstanding, therefore, I renew the request that you will give me written instructions, and until they are received will suspend action on your verbal ones.

I am compelled to ask these instructions in writing in consequence of the many gross misrepresentations affecting my personal honor, circulated through the press for the last fortnight, purporting to come from the President, of conversations which occurred either with the President privately in his office, or in Cabinet meeting. What is written admits of no misunderstanding. In view of the misrepresentations referred to, it will be well to state the facts in the case.

Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, the President asked my views as to the course Mr. STANTON would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was in substance that Mr. STANTON would have to appeal to the courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the grounds I had taken in the case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners. In that case I did not doubt the technical right of Gov. SWANN to remove the old Commissioners and to appoint their successors, as the old Commissioners refused to give up. However, I contended that no resource was left but to appeal to the courts. Finding that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. STANTON out of office whether sustained in the suspension or not, I stated that I had not looked particularly into the Tenure of Office bill, but that what I had stated was a general principle, and if I should change my mind in this particular case I would inform him of the fact. Subsequently, on my reading the Tenure of Office bill closely I found that I could not, without violation of the law, refuse to vacate the office of Secretary of War the moment Mr. STANTON was reinstated by the Senate, even though the President ordered me to retain it, which he never did.

Taking this view of the subject and learning on Saturday, the 11th inst., that the Senate had taken up the subject of Mr. STANTON's suspension, after some conversation with Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN and some members of my staff, in which I stated that the law left me no discretion as to my action should Mr. STANTON be reinstated and that I intended to inform the President, I went to the President for the sole purpose of making this decision known, and did so make it known. In doing this I fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The President, however, instead of accepting my view of the requirements of the Tenure of Office bill contended that he had suspended Mr. STANTON under the authority given by the Constitution, and that the same authority did not preclude him from reporting as an act of courtesy his reasons for the suspension to the Senate. That having been appointed under the authority given by the Constitution and not under any act of Congress I could not be governed by the act. I stated that the law was binding on me, constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal. An hour or more was consumed, each reiterating his views on this subject, until getting late the President said he would see me again. I did not agree to call again on Monday, nor at any other definite time; nor was I sent for by the President until the following Tuesday. From the 11th to the Cabinet meeting on the 14th inst., a doubt never entered my mind about the President's fully understanding my position, namely: That if the Senate refused to concur in the suspension of Mr. STANTON, my powers as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, would cease, and Mr. STANTON's right to resume at once the functions of his office would, under the law, be indisputable, and I acted accordingly.

With Mr. STANTON I had no communication, direct or indirect, on the subject of his reinstatement during his suspension. I knew it had been recommended to the President to send in the name of Gov. COX, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, and thus save all embarrassment—a proposition that I sincerely hoped he would entertain favorably, Gen. SHERMAN seeing the President, at my particular request, to urge this on the 13th inst.

On Tuesday, the day Mr. STANTON reëntered the office of the Secretary of War, Gen. COMSTOCK, who had carried my official letter announcing, that with Mr. STANTON's reinstatement by the Senate, I had ceased to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, and who saw the President open and read the communication, brought back to me from the President a message that he wanted to see me that day at the Cabinet meeting, after I had made known the fact that I was not longer Secretary of War *ad interim*. At this meeting, after opening it, as though I were a member of his Cabinet, when reminded of the notification already given him that I was no longer Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President gave a version of the conversation alluded to already. On this statement it was asserted that in both conversations I had agreed to hold on to the office of Secretary of War until displaced by the Courts or resign, so as to place the President where he would have been had I never accepted the office.

After hearing the President through, I stated our conversations substantially as given in his letter. I will add that my conversation before the Cabinet embraced other matter not pertinent here, and is therefore left out. I in nowise admitted the correctness of the President's statement of our conversation, though to soften the evident contradiction my statement gave, I said, alluding to our first conversation on the subject, the President might have understood me the way he said, namely, that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1868.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor, very respectfully, to request to have in writing the order which the President gave me verbally on Sunday, the 19th inst., to disregard the orders of Hon. E. M. STANTON, as Secretary of War, until I knew from the President himself that they were his orders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

The following is the indorsement on the above note:

As requested in this communication, Gen. GRANT is instructed in writing not to obey any order from the War Department assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General commanding the armies of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
JAN. 29, 1868.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1868.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the return of my note of the 24th inst., with your indorsement thereon, "that I am not to obey any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by direction of the President, unless such order is known by me to have been authorized by the Executive," and in reply thereto to say that I am informed by the Secretary of War, that he has not received from the Executive any order or instructions limiting or impairing his authority to issue orders to the army, as has heretofore been his practice under the laws and customs of the Department. While his authority to the War Department is not countermanded, it will be satisfactory evidence to me that any orders issued from the War Department, by direction of the President, are authorized by the Executive.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Jan. 31, 1868.

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 28th inst., renewing your request of the 24th, that I should repeat, in a written form, my verbal instructions of the 19th inst., viz.: "That you obey no order from the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, as Secretary of War, unless you have information that it was issued by the President's direction." In submitting this request, with which I complied on the 29th inst., you take occasion to allude to recent publications in reference to the circumstances connected with the vacation by yourself of the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and with the view of correcting the statements which you term "gross misrepresentations," and give at length your own recollection of the facts under which, without the sanction of the President, from whom you have received and accepted the appointment, you yielded the Department of War to the present incumbent.

As stated in your communication some time after you had assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, we interchanged views respecting the course that should be pursued in the event of the non-concurrence of the Senate in the suspension of Mr. STANTON. I sought that interview, calling myself at the War Department. My sole object in then bringing the subject to your attention was to ascertain definitely what would be your own action should such an attempt be made for his restoration to the War Department. That object was accomplished, for the interview terminated with the distinct understanding that, if upon reflection, you should prefer not to become a party to the controversy, or should conclude that it would be your duty to surrender the Department to Mr. STANTON, upon action in his favor by the Senate, you were to return the office to me prior to a decision by the Senate, in order that if I desired to do so, I might designate some one to succeed you. It must have been apparent to you that had not this understanding been reached, it was my purpose to relieve you from the further discharge of duties as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and to appoint some other person in that capacity.

Other conversations upon the subject ensued, all of them having on my part the same object and leading to the same conclusion as the first. It is not necessary however to refer to any of them, excepting that of Saturday, the 11th inst., mentioned in your communication, as it was then known that the Senate had proceeded in the case of Mr. STANTON, I was anxious to learn your determination. After a protracted interview, during which the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill were fully discussed, you said that, as it had been agreed upon in our first conference, you would either return the office to my possession in time to enable me to appoint a successor before final action by the Senate upon Mr. STANTON's suspension, or would remain as its head, awaiting a decision of the question by judicial proceedings. It was then understood that there would be a further conference on Monday, by which time I supposed you would be prepared to inform me of your final decision. You failed, however, to fulfil the engagement, and on Tuesday notified me in writing of the receipt of your official notification of the action of the Senate in the case of Mr. STANTON, and at the same time informed me that, according to the act relating to the tenure of certain civil officers your functions as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, ceased from the moment of receipt of notice. You thus, in disregard of the understanding between us, vacated the office without having given me notice of your intention to do so.

It is but just, however, to say that in your communication you claim that you did inform me of your purpose, and thus fulfilled the promise made in our last preceding conversation on the subject. The fact that such a promise existed, is evidence of an arrangement of the kind I have mentioned. You had found in our first conference that the President was desirous of keeping Mr. STANTON out of office, whether sustained in the suspension or not. You knew what reasons had induced the President to ask from you a promise. You also knew that in case your views of duty did not accord with his own convictions, it was his purpose to fill your place by another appointment, even ignoring the existence of a positive understanding between us. The conclusions were plainly deducible from our various conversations. It is certain, however, that even under these circumstances you did not offer to return the place to my possession, but, according to your own statement, placed yourself in a position where, could I have anticipated your action, I would have been compelled to ask of you, as I was compelled to ask of your predecessor in the War Department, a letter of resignation, or else to resort to the more disagreeable expedient of suspending you by the appointment of a successor.

As stated in your letter the nomination of Gov. COX, of Ohio, for the office of Secretary of War, was suggested to me. This appointment, as Mr. STANTON's successor, was urged in your name, and it was said that his selection would save further embarassment. I did not think that in the selection of a Cabinet officer I should be trammelled by such considerations. I was prepared to take the responsibility of deciding the question in accordance with my ideas of constitutional duty, and having determined upon a course which I deemed right and proper was anxious to learn the steps you would take, should the possession of the War Department be demanded by Mr. STANTON. Had your action been in conformity with the understanding between us, I do not believe that the embarrassment would have attained its present proportions, or that the probability of its repetition would have been so great. I know that with a view to an early termination of State affairs so detrimental to the public interests you voluntarily offered both on Monday, the 13th inst., and on the succeeding Sunday to call upon Mr. STANTON and urge upon him that the good of the service required his resignation. I confess that I considered your proposal as a sort of reparation for the failure on your part to act in accordance with an understanding, more than once repeated, which I thought had received your full assent, and under which you could have returned to me the office which I had conferred upon you, thus saving yourself from embarrassment and leaving the responsibility where it properly belonged, with the President, who is accountable for the faithful execution of the law. I have not yet been informed by you whether, as twice proposed by yourself, you had called upon Mr. STANTON and made an effort to induce him voluntarily to resign from the War Department.

You conclude your communication with a reference to our conversation at the meeting of the Cabinet held on Tuesday, the 14th ult. In your accounts of what then occurred you say that "after the President had given his version of our previous conversations, you stated them substantially as given in your letter, and that you in no wise admitted the correctness of his statement of them; though to soften the evident contradiction my statement gave, I said alluding to our first communication on the subject, the President might have understood me in the way he said, viz., that I had promised to resign if I did not resist the reinstatement. I made no such promise."

My recollection of what then transpired is diametrically the reverse of your narration. In the presence of the Cabinet I ask you, first, if, in a conversation which took place shortly after your appointment as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, you did not agree either to remain at the head of the War Department and abide any judicial proceedings that might follow the non-concurrence by the Senate in Mr. STANTON's suspension, or should you wish not to become involved in such a controversy to put me in the same position with respect to the office as I occupied previous to your appointment by returning it to me in time to anticipate such action by the Senate? This you admitted. Second, I then asked you if at the conference on the preceding Saturday I had not, to avoid misunderstanding, requested you to state what you intended to do; and further if, in reply to that inquiry, you had not referred to my former conversation, saying that from them I understood your position, and that your action would be consistent with the understanding that had been reached? To these questions you also replied in the affirmative. Third—I next asked if, at the conclusion of our interview on Saturday, it was not understood that we were to have another conference on Monday, before final action by the Senate on the case of Mr. STANTON? You replied that such was the understanding, but that you did not suppose the Senate would act so soon; that on Monday you had been engaged in a conference with Gen. SHERMAN, and were occupied with "many little matters," and asked if Gen. SHERMAN had not called on that day. What relevancy Gen. SHERMAN's visit to me on Monday had with the purpose for which you were to have called, I am at a loss to perceive, as he certainly did not inform me whether you had determined to retain possession of the office, or to afford me an opportunity to appoint a successor in advance of any attempted reinstatement of Mr. STANTON.

This account of what passed between us at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th inst. widely differs from that contained in your communication, for it shows that instead of having "stated our conversations as given in the letter," which has made this reply necessary, you admitted that my recital of them was entirely accurate. Sincerely anxious, however, to be correct in my statements, I have to-day read this narration of what occurred on the 14th inst. to the members of the Cabinet, who were then present. They, without exception, agree in its accuracy.

It is only necessary to add, that on Wednesday morning, the 15th, you called on me in company with Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN. After some preliminary conversation, you remarked that an article in the *National Intelligencer* of that date did you much injustice. I replied that I had not read the *Intelligencer* of that morning. You first told me that it was your intention to urge Mr. STANTON to resign his office. After you had withdrawn I carefully read the article of which you had spoken, and found that its statement of the understanding between us was substantially correct. On the 17th I caused it to be read to four of the five members of the Cabinet, who were present at our conference on the 14th, and they concurred in the general accuracy of its statements respecting our conversation upon that occasion.

In reply to your communication, I have deemed it proper, in order to prevent further misunderstanding, to make this simple recital of facts.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

General U. S. GRANT, Commanding United States Armies.

GEN. GRANT'S CONCLUDING LETTER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1868.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., in answer to mine of the 28th ult. After a careful reading and comparison of it with the article in the *National Intelligencer* of the 15th ult., the article over the initials "J. B. S." in the New-York *World* of the 27th ult., purporting to be based upon your statement and that of the members of the Cabinet therein named, I find it only to be but a reiteration, only somewhat more in detail of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in these articles, and which my statement of facts set forth in my letter of the 28th ult. was intended to correct; and here I reassert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding.

I confess my surprise that the Cabinet officers referred to should so greatly misapprehend the facts in the matter of admissions alleged to have been made by me at the Cabinet meeting on the 14th ult., as to suffer their names to be made the basis of the charges in the newspaper article referred to, or agree to the accuracy, as you affirm they do, of your account of what occurred at that meeting. You know that we parted on Saturday, the 11th ult., without any promise on my part, either expressed or implied, to the effect that I would hold on to the office of Secretary of War *ad interim* against the action of the Senate, or, declining to do so myself, would surrender it to you before such action was had, or that I would see you again at any fixed time on the subject. The performance of the promises, alleged to have been made by me, would have involved a resistance of the law and an inconsistency with the whole history of my connection with the suspension of Mr. STANTON.

From our conversation and my written protest of Aug. 1, 1867, against the removal of Mr. STANTON, you must have known that my greatest objection to his removal was the fear that some one would be appointed in his stead who would, by opposition to the laws relating to the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relation to the Government, embarrass the army in the performance of the duties especially imposed upon it by the laws, and that it was to prevent such an appointment that I accepted the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. STANTON by my withholding it from him in opposition to the law, or, not doing so myself, surrender to one, who, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate, was sought; and it was to avoid this danger as well as to relieve you from the personal embarrassment in which Mr. STANTON's reinstatement would place you that I urged the appointment of Gov. COX, believing that it would be agreeable to you, and also to Mr. STANTON, and satisfied that it was the good of the country and not the office the latter desired.

On the 15th ult., in the presence of Gen. SHERMAN, I stated to you that I thought Mr. STANTON would resign, but did not say I would advise him to do so. On the 18th I did agree with Gen. SHERMAN to go and advise him to that course, and on the 19th I had an interview alone with Mr. STANTON, which led me to the conclusion that any advice to him of this kind would be useless, and so informed Gen. SHERMAN. Before I consented to advise Mr. STANTON to resign I understood from him, in a conversation on the subject immediately after his reinstatement, that it was his opinion that the act of Congress entitled "An Act Temporarily to Supply Vacancies in the Executive Department in Certain Cases," approved Feb. 20, 1863, was repealed by subsequent legislation, which materially influenced my action. Previous to this time I had no doubt that the law of 1863 was still in force, and notwithstanding my action, a fuller examination of the law leaves a question in my mind whether it is or is not repealed. This being the case I could not now advise his resignation lest the same danger I apprehended from his first removal might follow.

The course you would have it understood I agreed to pursue was in violation of law, and that without orders from you, while the course I did pursue, and which I never doubted you fully understood, was in accordance with law, and not in disobedience to any orders of my superior. And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter from beginning to end as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law for which you hesitate to assume the responsibility in order thus to destroy my character before the country. I am, in a measure, confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority. With assurance, Mr. President, that nothing less than a vindication of my personal honor and character could have induced this correspondence on my part,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the constitutionality of the laws of Maryland in regard to the apprenticeship system. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Messrs. CRAGIN and HENDERSON presented the petitions of some citizens of New-Hampshire in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CRAGIN presented the petition of citizens of Colorado asking admission as a State. Referred.

Mr. HENDERSON presented the report of a Special Committee of the Mississippi Convention on the subject of the destitution in that State. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PROTECTION TO WITNESSES.

The bill of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, providing for the protection of parties making disclosures as parties or witnesses, was taken up and passed.

THE FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the vote by which was passed the resolution requesting the President to communicate any instructions given to Gens. POPE and MEADE, on taking command of the Fourth Military District, under the Reconstruction act, with copies of the discussions and votes in the Cabinet on the same subject, was reconsidered.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the last clause.

Mr. SHERMAN asked Mr. HOWARD if calling for such information was not unusual?

Mr. HOWARD replied that it was not entirely so—that it was not a privileged question.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The Senate then took up, on motion of Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, the bill regulating the tenure of certain offices. The question was on Mr. SUMNER's motion to except the special agents of the State Department.

Mr. SUMNER presented a letter from the Secretary of State on the subject, giving the names of twenty-two agents, the whole number employed since March 4, 1861, and setting forth the necessity of continuing the system.

Mr. SUMNER said persons had been employed during the last two years in Great Britain and Canada to defend persons charged with being Fenians, the expense being defrayed out of this fund. During the war persons had been employed, among them Mr. EVARTS, to look after and prevent the issue of rebel rams from British ports. In London, New-York and elsewhere dispatch agents had been detailed to open dispatch bags and transmit dispatches to their destination, whose names he read. He argued that the bill be confined to home agents of the department, without depriving it of agents that had been found useful to the country.

Messrs. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, and PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, opposed the amendment, the latter alluding to a bill of $10,000 presented by one of these agents and contested by the Secretary of State.

Mr. FESSENDEN had supposed that the expense of defending persons charged with crimes in foreign countries was incurred by their friends. If it was the practice of the State Department to do it, it was a pernicious practice.

The morning hour having expired, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until 3 o'clock.

EAST RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War for an estimate of the expense of removing certain reefs in the East River, which was adopted.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Mr. CATTELL introduced a joint resolution for the promotion of certain Commodores on the retired list to Rear Admirals on the retired list, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE RECONSTRUCTION DEBATE.

The Senate then took up the special order, the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, and Mr. WILLIAMS proceeded to address the Senate in favor of it. He said that the popular clamor in regard to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress proved no more than did the same sort of clamor against the acts adopted for the suppression of the rebellion. It is but a continuation of that raised by the same men against the reinforcement of Fort Sumter. In conferring upon Congress the power to suppress rebellion the Constitution authorized the use of necessary means. The Southern States had formed governments independent of the Constitution, and in open hostility to the United States, as independent of the United States as France is of the Empire of Great Britain. The purpose of the General Government in carrying on the war was to overthrow those governments and replace them with others in harmony with the Constitution. Both objects were proper, and both objects would be accomplished when the purpose of the Reconstruction acts was fulfilled. The rebel communities went into the war, fought and were defeated as States, and as such were prostrate in the hands of their conquerors, with no claims on the Government except for clemency. BUCHANAN and his friends had objected to coercion because they were States, and the same men were now opposing reconstruction on the same ground. He replied to the attacks on Congress for its denial of the constitutional rights of those States, saying the sending of an army to the South to make war was an absolute denial of any constitutional rights in them to protest. He read the resolution of July 1, 1864, declaring that such States were incapable of exercising the functions, as such, in the Union. Nearly all the Senators voted in favor of that resolution, including Messrs. HENDRICKS and DOOLITTLE. What constitutional rights had they at that time? he would ask the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. HENDRICKS.) He quoted from Mr. HENDRICKS' speech as his explanation in regard to his vote on the Winter Davis bill and amendments thereto.

Mr. HENDRICKS explained, when Mr. WILLIAMS quoted another instance in which Messrs. HENDRICKS and BUCKALEW voted for the resolution of Feb. 8, 1865, excluding those States from participation in the electoral votes for President and Vice-President. If those States then had no right to such representation, what constitutional rights have they? It they had forfeited that right in consequence of rebellion, had they not forfeited other rights under the Constitution? The Republican Party stood upon the same view of the Constitution which those Senators then took.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the act in question was a declaratory one, and he had voted for it so as to preserve order in Congress, believing that in their condition the electoral votes of those States ought not to be counted so as to influence the result of that Presidential election.

Mr. MORTON said that resolution contained a distinct recognition of the fact that those States were not entitled to representation in Congress, and asked when they had since obtained that right.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the resolution did not declare unqualified absence of that right, but that under the circumstances they could not exercise it.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he was not concerned with reasons influencing Senators in voting upon legal constructions of the Constitution of the United States. He proceeded to ask whether the Supreme Court had the right to deny the right of Congress to declare those States in insurrection, which declaration had never been withdrawn by Congress, except in the case of Tennessee. Their legal status was then unchanged, and Congress had the right to keep it so until, in its opinion, it could be safely done. Such a condition might arise now as to make it just as necessary to continue the war as when LEE led his armies. He quoted again from the Supreme Court reports, the definition of "rebels" as "belligerents, although public enemies," and asked what constitutional rights they had at the time they were so declared? By the law of nations no limitation existed upon the power of the conqueror over the conquered belligerent, save that of clemency. Neither LEE nor JOHNSON pretended to deny the right of their conquerors to dictate terms, and claimed constitutional rights. At the close of the war it became necessary to replace disloyal with loyal governments. All the departments of the Government acquiesced in ANDREW JOHNSON's declaration that no civil governments then existed in those States. Congress now occupied precisely that position. The Senator from Indiana (HENDRICKS) and the recent Democratic Conventions concurred in eulogizing ANDREW JOHNSON's policy, and had committed themselves, therefore, to that doctrine. He (Mr. WILLIAMS) then took up the question of the right to restore those States, and asked whether ANDREW JOHNSON had a right to call a convention in New-Jersey as well as in North Carolina to form a constitution, and if not, why? Because New-Jersey had constitutional rights and North Carolina had none. Let it be remembered that the Democratic Party and its Ajax in the Senate (HENDRICKS) had claimed the right of JOHNSON to form governments and disfranchise hundreds of thousands, and denied the right of Congress to enfranchise any one. For what purpose was a State Constitution submitted to Congress, if not to be subject to its judgment? If the people's action in adopting a constitution precluded Congress from pronouncing upon its propriety, then Utah, if her people formed a constitution, recognizing polygamy, must be admitted as a State under it. He quoted LUTHER vs. BORDEN, and said that what Mr. HENDRICKS read, and called the opinion of only one Judge, was a deliberate decision of eight Judges, pronounced by Judge TANEY, that the decision of Congress as to whether a State has a republican form of government, is binding upon every other department of the Government. He argued that the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. HENDRICKS,) like every good Democrat, in supporting the President's policy and claiming that it was for him to recognize the establishment of a republican form of government, was inconsistent with the President's assumption that the Conventions called by him were for the purpose of forming State Governments. Congress could certainly employ the military power of the Government as one of the means of executing the laws. The law authorizing the raising of troops to put down rebellion, recited, as one of its objects, the establishment of republican forms of government in the rebellious States. He said, guaranty of a debt secured its payment if required by the guarantor. Congress, therefore, must, if the people of a State failed to provide it, make a government republican in form. He quoted Judge TANEY's decision that military power was not a republican form of government, and Congress had a right to replace it; and from WHEATON the decision that it is for Congress to pronounce upon the fact. He closed by arguing that it was expedient as well as just for Congress to settle the question.

At 3 o'clock Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, obtained the floor, when on his motion further consideration was postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The bill "To regulate the tenure of certain offices" was again taken up.

Mr. SUMNER again urged the necessity for his amendment.

Mr. ANTHONY advocated the amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought matters between Governments should be conducted on the same principle as affairs between honest men, and that secret agents were not necessary. There was more reason for a secret service in the Post-office Department and the Treasury Department; but he thought them both evil and hurtful, and condemned this system of espionage upon the people. That the Government should become a spy upon the business of people, he characterized as disgusting.

Mr. CAMERON thought such large sums of money could not be safely intrusted to one man in a million. In the Surratt trial $5,000 had been paid to one lawyer, $3,500 to another, and $3,500 to a reporter. He read and commented upon the list of names of special agents contained in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that all the clergymen employed belonged to the Church of England, and not a Presbyterian was among them. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—Is Mr. HADLEY a Presbyterian?

Mr. CONKLING—My impression is that Mr. HADLEY is a Methodist.

Mr. THAYER inquired what church Mr. MCCRACKEN belonged to.

Mr. CAMERON had never found out who he was. If the Secretary of State had not had the funds we would not have had MCCRACKEN. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER's amendment was lost.

After further debate Mr. RAMSEY moved to strike out twenty as the number of authorized special mail agents, and insert twenty-five, saying that number was necessary for the business of the Department. A number of special agents were required on the mail steamers crossing the Atlantic, as the mails for Chicago and elsewhere were made up on board the steamers.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON had supposed that the bill would pass without opposition; that the Senate was in favor of retrenching the expenses which had grown so large during the war, but he had found that on that point he had been verdant. He alluded to the universal removals from office to make way for the President's friends, and said if the spoils were to belong to the victors then let them be placed in the hands of the party that had brought this Administration into power. Let the President send them men enough for confirmation, and then take such as he could get.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by inserting in section second an exception of those embraced in section first, and local route agents of the Post-office Department, and such persons as may be temporarily appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency for the examination of banks.

Considerable discussion ensued in regard to the construction of the amendment, during which Mr. CONKLING expressed the opinion that such power was dangerous, instancing the possible case of a National Bank with a cabal against some of its officers, where, he said, the agent would very likely be in favor of one party or the other. He referred to a Postmaster rejected by the Senate who was afterward appointed by the President as a special agent in that very office. There was no cure for this state of things except a radical cure.

Mr. FESSENDEN pointed out several cases in which great inconvenience would arise to the business of the Departments without authority to make these temporary appointments. He feared gentlemen might go too far in limiting this power. They must rely somewhat upon the character of the gentlemen in office, and enable them to do their business well. He deprecated any legislation on the subject of spoils; they had gone far enough in that direction.

Mr. PATTERSON disclaimed any such desire. He had merely said if there are to be spoils, let them go into the hands of the victors, and not those of the man who was opposing them.

Mr. FESSENDEN, after again urging his opinions, suggested that the Committee take the bill and redraft it, so as to give it more direction.

Mr. PATTERSON thought it impossible to draft a bill to meet the views of all Senators. The difficulty was, that it met the requirements too directly for some Senators. He proceeded to defend the bill and denounce the system recently adopted, governing appointments for political reasons. He had refused to recommend a man in his State on account of his character, and yet that man was appointed. He instanced the case of A. B. SLOANAKER, three times rejected by the Senate because of his infamous character, but who had been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department to go to Texas, and was now engineering in the Convention to defeat the reconstruction laws. So it was all over the country; men rejected by the Senate were traveling about as special agents to smell out men in office who support Congress, with a view to their removal. In the Navy-yard at Portsmouth a Special Agent had been appointed whose only duty was to spy out and secure the removal of good and true men.

Mr. THAYER said he had been reminded when Mr. SUMNER was speaking, of the stand the Senator had taken on the subject of the removal of M. MOTLEY, at the instance of Mr. MCCRACKEN, who had been sent to smell out the political opinions of foreign Ministers.

Mr. SUMNER said Mr. SEWARD had told him last Saturday that when the President handed him MCCRACKEN's letter, he had no idea who that person was, and knew nothing about him, and that since then he had seen one man who said he had seen him. He (Mr. SUMNER) had his doubts whether that man really had seen him, and thought it was possibly some other person. He believed the State Department had been imposed upon, and that they had no relation with this person.

Mr. JOHNSON made a remark to Mr. THAYER, in a low tone understood by the reporter, to the Motley matter having been considered in secret session, and the consequent impropriety of Mr. THAYER's allusion to it.

Mr. THAYER thanked the Senator for the reminder, but had only referred to the statements of the newspapers. He proceeded to say that the Secretary of State having acted on the report of Mr. MCCRACKEN in forcing Mr. MOTLEY to resign, he could not excuse himself by saying he did not know him. He considered the "route agents" as simply traveling about the country in the interest of "my policy," and thought they should be subject to confirmation by the Senate, and referred to an instance where a bank agent was sent to examine the condition of a Western bank with a circulation not above $100,000, which could have been done in one day, but he staid ten days, proclaiming to the world that the financial distress of the country was caused by the legislation of Congress.

Mr. STEWART was in favor of cutting off all special agents. The would soon then ascertain what officers were necessary, and a law could be passed authorizing such appointments and defining the duties.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to recommit the bill to the Committee for further consideration.

Mr. HENDRICKS, referring to the political aspects the question had taken, said he did not believe one-tenth of the employes of the Treasury Department supported the President's policy. He had been disgusted by the removal of the only appointee recommended by him, who had been a Lieutenant-Colonel of an Indiana regiment, a deserving young man, and his successor, a supporter of Congress, had been a sutler's clerk. He denounced the idea of introducing a Retrenchment Bill for partisan purposes.

Mr. PATTERSON sympathized with the Senator, but reminded him that as this system of removals had sprung up since the contest for the Presidency commenced the candidates ought not to be aggrieved if they did suffer in that way. He would make a report tomorrow if the bill was recommitted.

The motion to recommit was carried.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, at 4:50 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BLAINE introduced a bill to make St. George and Booth Bay ports of delivery. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to regulate the custody and expenditure of public moneys. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. HAIGHT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of opening an inlet on the New-Jersey coast from the Atlantic Ocean to a point near the head of the Barnegat Bay, below the mouth of the Metedcouk River. Adopted.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill for the payment of the Oregon claims, arising out of the Indian war of 1855-6. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented a resolution of the Lincoln Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, for the release of Col. HALPIN and Lieut. JAMES SMITH from British prisons. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution reciting that an armed organization, known as the "Kuklux Klan" are committing brutal outrages and murders on white and colored Unionists in the Counties of Maury, Giles, and Montgomery, in Tennessee, and that great terror and uncertainty prevail there; and instructing the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs to inquire into such outrages, and the best means for their immediate suppression.

Mr. MAYNARD offered a resolution, declaring as the sense of the House, that it is inexpedient to attempt, by treaty, to regulate duties on imports, or otherwise to interfere with the revenues arising therefrom as established by statute. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to offer a resolution to tax United States bonds two per cent. semi-annually, but objection was made.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to offer a resolution looking to the distribution of the West Point Cadets among the colleges in the different States, but Mr. HOLMAN objected.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The House proceeded to the consideration, in the morning hour, of the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States. Mr. BAILEY spoke in support of the general principles of the bill, and in criticism of its details, and suggested a declaratory joint resolution that all United States citizens when in foreign States, are entitled to and shall receive from this Government adequate protection of life, liberty and property.

Mr. BUTLER suggested a substitute for the bill, declaring it to be the settled rule of public law that a citizen of any country not a fugitive from justice, has an indefeasible right to expatriate himself, and to absolve his allegiance to the country of his birth; that every naturalized American citizen is entitled to all the protection at home and abroad which the Government can afford to any citizen thereof, and that whenever a citizen of the United States shall be deprived of liberty or despoiled of property in any foreign country by the act of the Government thereof, he not being held for trial, not convicted of crime against the municipal laws of such country for acts done therein, his release or reparation for the spoliation shall be demanded by the President, and if refused on insufficient grounds, all diplomatic and commercial intercourse between such country and the United States shall thereupon cease. The President to communicate all the facts to Congress.

Mr. JENCKES proposed his substitute as given in yesterday's proceedings.

Mr. HIGBY proposed in view of the great importance of the subject and of the impossibility of discussing it in the morning hour, that the House should hold an evening session for debate.

Mr. JUDD objected.

Mr. HIGBY then gave his views in criticism of the bill, as reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and expressed the opinion that the substitute proposed by Mr. JENCKES had less defects. He argued that the House should be slow in its consideration of the question, but that when the policy of Congress had been once declared, the whole power and might of the nation should be pledged to its enforcement.

Mr. JUDD explained his reason for objecting to the evening session, which was that he deemed the question of sufficient importance to command the attention of all members, and his experience had been that evening sessions were generally mere debating schools. He declared it to be the duty of Congress to fix before it adjourned the policy of the Executive on the subjects of rights to American citizens abroad, and to see that that policy was enforced. Congress should make a declaration of the rights of American citizens, and preparations to maintain them. Mr. JUDD proceeded to criticise the bill, and to show its weakness and indistinctness, declaring that the bill contained neither the assertion of principles nor effective propositions for the redress of the wrong. He quoted diametrically opposite expressions of opinion on the subject of liability to military service, and of the liability of naturalized citizens returning to their native country, from Mr. EVERETT and Mr. CASS when they were Secretaries of State, and asked to which of them did the bill refer to in the allusion to the principles of public law, having been heretofore asserted by the Government of the United States.

The morning hour having expired before Mr. JUDD had concluded his remarks, the bill then went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

The Senate bill for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

FORFEITURE OF SOUTHERN RAILROAD LANDS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Mr. ELDRIDGE addressed the House in opposition to the bill, declared that it and all kindred measures sprang from spite, from ill-will and revenge, caused by the war. It rested on no principle of international or constitutional law, and was not warranted for the internal or external policy of the nation, and had no foundation in sound policy or Christian statesmanship. It had no tendency to effect pacification or to bring about the avowed objects of the war; but it was calculated to rekindle the fires of war, and perpetuate the malignity and hatred and bitter animosities engendered by war. Its objects were to break down the moral and material interests of the white race, and to subject that race to the dominion of the African. Everything was being done to destroy, nothing to build up; everything to alienate and embitter, nothing to soften asperity or to restore amity or fraternity.

The bill was further opposed by Messrs. MUNGER and NIBLACK.

Mr. KELLEY, in reference to a remark made by Mr. MUNGEN, which he supposed reflected on the City of Philadelphia, said that he (Mr. KELLEY) represented that city as the best example which the world gave of fair wages for honest labor. In no other community on this or on the other side of the Atlantic were there so many families sleeping under roofs that were their own. It was preëminently characteristic of that city that its laboring people owned their houses.

Mr. HOPKINS supported the bill, not from any feeling of prejudice or of hostility to the people of the States affected by it, but because the lands in question were actually forfeited by the lapse of the grants, and because a large number of men had actually settled on those lands, supposing that they were now open to settlement on the Homestead law. Unless this bill passed these settlers could not get a title, and their improvements would be lost. He was therefore bound to consider their rights as against the railroad corporations, that were asking for an extension of time, particularly, as in the case of some of those corporations, no stroke of work had yet been done in the way of building a railroad. He replied to the remarks of his colleague, (Mr. ELDRIDGE,) and challenged him to show how the people of the South had been punished for the crime of rebellion.

Mr. ARNELL spoke in favor of the amendment excepting from the operation of the bill the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Company.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked Mr. ARNELL as to the loyalty of the stockholders of that Company, remarking that it appeared, from the report of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, that, at the recent election of directors, five of the fifteen were certified to be loyal, six of doubtful loyalty, and four admitted rebels, the reasons assigned for selecting rebels being that there were no more loyal stockholders that could be elected.

Mr. ARNELL replied that that was not correct, and he mentioned the names of several loyal officials of that Company.

Mr. TRIMBLE asked whether it was not a fact that the only interest the stockholders in those roads had was after the mortgages should be satisfied, and whether those mortgages were not held by parties living in the North and who were loyal to the Government.

Mr. ARNELL replied that that was undoubtedly true.

Mr. SHANKS spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. HOLMAN got the floor, when the matter went over temporarily.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Mr. PILE asked leave to report from the Committee on Military Affairs a joint resolution in reference to the Rock Island bridge, which he said had been agreed upon between the War Department and the Railroad Company interested—the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. SPALDING objected.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. WARD presented a large number of petitions from the State of New-York, asking a repeal of the law on manufactures and productions, except of luxuries. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. VAN HORN presented a petition for appropriations to improve the harbor at Wilson, Niagara County, New-York. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the other companies named in the act of July 1, 1862, had complied with the 20th section of that act, and made the reports thereby required, and if so, to furnish copies of them. Adopted.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, with a statement of the contracts and purchases as made by the Ordnance Department and for the Quartermaster's Department.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with official copy of instructions, issued by President LINCOLN to the Tax Commissioners of South Carolina, Sept. 16, 1863.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting correspondence between the President and Gen. GRANT in reference to the Secretary of War, as called for by the resolution of yesterday.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved that the correspondence be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved as an amendment, that it be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. WILSON accepted the amendment, and called for the reading of the correspondence.

The correspondence was read, and was listened to with unusual interest and attention.

The reading of the correspondence having been concluded, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to refer the correspondence to the Committee on Reconstruction, and that it be printed, and on that he moved the previous question.

Mr. COVODE asked the Speaker whether it was in order, in view of the straightforward and manly course of Gen. GRANT in the whole transaction, to move a vote of thanks to him.

The Speaker said it was not in order.

Pending the demand for the previous question, Mr. MARSHALL rose to make a suggestion.

The Speaker stated that debate was not in order.

Mr. MARSHALL said he wished to appeal to the gentleman from Iowa to add to his motion that the Committee on Reconstruction be instructed to take evidence on the subject.

The Speaker reminded Mr. MARSHALL that when the previous question was demanded the decision of the House must be taken on it.

Mr. MARSHALL submitted that it was a matter of ordinary courtesy on the part of the House to allow a member to appeal to a party making a motion.

The Speaker asked Mr. WILSON whether he would withdraw the demand for the previous question.

Mr. WILSON said he declined to withdraw the demand.

Mr. MARSHALL—Very well then; let the country understand the fact.

The previous question was seconded and the motion agreed to.

GOV. PATTON, OF ALABAMA.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the Senate bill to remove political disabilities from ROBERT L. PATTON, of Alabama, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the propriety of giving to the Erie Extension Canal Company public lands, to enable the Company to enlarge the canal by making a ship canal from the Ohio River to the harbor of Erie on Lake Erie, which was adopted.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD LANDS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to forfeit the railroad lands of the South.

Mr. JULIAN yielded to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice that if the bill were not disposed of to-day, he would move to-morrow to postpone it.

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. HOLMAN advocated the bill in the interest of the landlords—men of the country.

Mr. JULIAN closed the debate, replying to all the arguments made by the opponents of the bill.

He yielded to Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, who introduced a table to show that there was not enough public land in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida to supply homesteads to the landless in those States. It shows that in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana there were 291,867 male citizens having no homes, and that if all the lands subject to homestead entry could be cultivated they would only make 230,337 homesteads. The lands which this bill would open to homesteads in these three States would be 3,112,565 acres, whereas 4,882,400 acres were needed for homesteads, and but half of the lands could be cultivated for homesteads.

Mr. JULIAN resumed the floor, and continued his argument in defence of the bill. He closed by moving the previous question on the pending motion, which was to reconsider the vote by which the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived, yeas 63, nays 80.

The previous question was seconded. The vote recommitting the bill was then reconsidered, and the bill came for the first time formally before the House.

Mr. ARNELL then moved to amend by excepting from the provisions of the bill the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company.

Mr. PILE moved to amend by excepting the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company.

Mr. BLAINE desired to offer an amendment applying the provisions of the bill to all railroad companies whose grants had become forfeited by limitation.

Mr. JULIAN declined to allow the amendment to be offered.

Without disposing finally of the bill, the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

MEXICO.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Foreign Merchants at St. Louis Potosi—Gens. Ortega and Patoni in Captivity—The Tamaulipas Election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Friday, Jan. 24, 1867.

Late advices from Mexico state that considerable excitement prevailed in San Luis Potoso, in consequence of the arrest of a number of foreign merchants. The Brownsville *Ranchero* thus sums up the affair:

"In our yesterday's issue we published the news of the arrest and imprisonment by the Mexican authorities of San Luis, of Messrs. DAVIS and PITMAN, two wealthy English merchants of that place. Last evening we learned that not only were these two gentlemen in prison, but some twenty other English, Spanish, French and German merchants; among whom are E. VARENA, ANTONIO RAMOS, MANUEL ONDARA, ANASTASIO ROMANO, MARTIN DOSAL, PABLO NARAZO, LUIS BESCOS, EDUARDO CLAVERIE, and ANTERO URIZAR. The second named merchant is a Mexican and a magistrate. The particulars of this whole petty war on the commerce of San Luis we find in the *Opposition*, a newspaper of that city.

On the 23d of December last the State Legislature passed a law abolishing the system of interior custom-houses throughout San Luis Potosi, and in order to make provision or substitution for the income derived from the custom-houses the Legislature made a new revenue law. By the provisions of this law, which was approved by Gov. JUAN BUSTAMENTE on the 30th ult., the capital invested in commercial pursuits was to pay a tax of two per cent. On the 1st of this month the law was published. On seeing it, many of the merchants began to place their business in liquidation.

The amount assessed upon the merchants of the State are $800,000. Of this sum San Luis is called upon for $560,000. The only merchants of affluence are foreigners. The owners of small shops only, says the *Opposition*, are Mexicans. The Governor, finding that there would be but few merchants to collect the tax from, by the time it became due, or the time appointed by law, issued a decree on the 4th inst. for the collection of a loan by anticipation.

On the 13th inst. there were seized an extensive amount and assortment of goods belonging to the merchants and advertised to be sold on the morning of the 14th inst. by FREDERICK MEADE, the public auctioneer. The gentlemen who refused to pay their apportionment could have escaped imprisonment by payment of a fine of $500. They preferred, however, to contest the whole procedure. The papers denounce the outrage as illegal, unconstitutional and arbitrary, and tending to ruin the whole commercial interests of that State. Liquidation, the Governor says, will not save them. The goods must pay wherever sent, or whatever be the disposition made of them."

Father Mooney's Lecture—A Note of Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

Your reporter, in his brief notice of my discourse on last Sunday evening, misrepresents me in many ways, which obliges me to ask of you to be kind enough to correct. He states that I was but a few days in Ireland. Now, I was there nearly two months. He says again that I stayed but a few hours in some of the principal places. Now, I stopped several days in most of the places and several weeks in Dublin and Cork. In his report that I saw snakes in Ireland he omitted to give my explanation, that was, the "Royal Irish Constabulary." Speaking of the "mountain dew" offered to travelers going through the Gap of Dunloe, I said it was much better than whisky drank in many places in this City, which was nothing better than kerosene oil and spirits of turpentine. He said that I acknowledged that I had drank of both. Such words never fell from my lips. He said that I asked, "How do you like that, boys?" Such words I never said. Hundreds of my friends who were present will bear me out in this correction. They feel annoyed and I feel wronged. Will you in your goodness oblige them and do me the justice of inserting this correction, and I shall feel in every respect deeply obliged to you.

THOMAS J. MOONEY,
Pastor of St. Bridget's Church.

Gen. Grant in Kentucky.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

Certain parties at Washington are busily circulating reports that the Union Republican Party of Kentucky, through its delegates to the Chicago National Convention, will cast its vote for CHASE for President. Those better acquainted with the sentiment of the Union people of Kentucky need no assurance as to the man of their choice to lead us safely to peace and harmony in national affairs. Kentucky in all her loyal heart is a unit for GRANT. Every County Convention thus far has resolved in his favor—the Union Convention will unanimously support him—and the Union Delegation will give an unbroken vote in the Chicago Convention for the hero of Appomattox. As the conservator of the Republic threatened with dissolution, he vindicated his right to become the conservator of the rights and liberties secured to every American citizen by the common charter of our national existence, the Federal Constitution.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS

Misery in Europe and its Causes—German Unity—The Political Horizon—The Eastern and Roman Questions—Obsequies of Maximilian.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Monday, Jan. 20, 1868.

The misery in some countries of Europe is very great. A bad harvest is its principal cause, while it is also partially brought about by the carelessness of governments, that neglect to take proper measures to secure the well being of the people. Even the well-regulated Prussian Government is not free from this reproach, which can be especially addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, Count EULENBURG, who ought to have been removed long ago, like the Secretary of Justice, VONDER LIPPE. EULENBURG is kept in position for the sole reason that he worked well for the Reactionary Party, and showed great zeal in the management of the elections. Under his orders are all the *Landraethe*, or administrative chiefs of the many small departments in which the whole kingdom is divided, and which are called Kreise-circles. The *Landraethe* ought to have foreseen the coming distress, but their political business occupied them to such an extent that they neglected their real duty, and all are now very anxious to hide as much as possible the miserable state of affairs, by stating that the descriptions of this distress, coming from the provinces, is highly colored for political purposes. Of course the Secretary of the Interior speaks in a similar strain and from similar motives. The natural consequence is that the Government does but little to assist the suffering provinces, and what is done is done in a very impractical and injudicious manner, and papers that seek to rouse the sympathy of the people for the sufferers, by representing the extent of the misery, are seized. The people, however, are aware of the sentiment of the Government in this respect, and do all in their power to assist their suffering brethren in East Prussia. Money and clothes are gathered together throughout the whole monarchy, and the new provinces show themselves as zealous in contributing as their older neighbors. The editor and the proprietor of an independent and much-read newspaper, the *Staatsbuerger Zeitung*, in a measure confused by the official reports, went Saturday night to East Prussia to visit the most suffering districts, in order to view the situation for themselves. They will return promptly, and we may be sure then that we shall learn the truth. A member of a Relief Committee in Ragnit, the chief town of a small district in East Prussia, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of a small sum of money says, that in consequence of the bad harvest, not less than 3,000 families in the same district require material assistance. Each family would need per month three bushels of rye, costing three thalers, for five ensuing months, which would make a sum of 135,000 thalers. In consequence of the reports of the Government officers, whose interest it is to represent things in a favorable light, the Government has not yet rendered the slightest assistance in any way. In several parts of that unfortunate province hunger-typhus has made its appearance.

In the neighboring Provinces of Russia the state of things is just as bad, and becomes even worse, as not only the Government but even the people in other parts of Russia care little about the misery. Hunger compels the inhabitants to leave their villages in search of food, and as the Police is at hand to prevent depredations upon Russian soil, the sufferers flock over the Prussian frontier and commit robberies. The distress is, however, not limited to East Prussia; it prevails also, though in a less degree, in the Provinces of West Prussia and Pomerania.

Though the Government assumes not to believe the extent of the distress in the above-named provinces, it knows very well that the reports coming from these are not much exaggerated, and as neither Prussia nor the North-German Confederation have any particular reason to desire war, I am convinced that the endeavors to maintain peace in Europe are put forth in earnest.

GERMAN UNITY AND POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The report of our resident Minister Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT upon the state of the North-German Confederation is published in all the German papers; and as it is a very correct and fair statement, it gives general satisfaction. The report, it will be remembered, concludes with the remark that there remains still much to be done before the German United States will have completed their organization. That is correct, and the progress of the work would be much delayed by a war, for which the chances are far less than they would have been if Prussia had decided on war at the time of the Luxemburg question, or even before, when the attitude of France caused the King of Prussia to stop short in front of Vienna. At that time, France being unprepared would have been as easily conquered as Austria. Such at least was the opinion of the most eminent military man in Prussia, Gen. VON MOLTKE, the chief of the great General Staff of the Prussian Army.

Though the North German Confederation, if its military arrangements with the South German States be completed, would be perfectly able to cope single-handed not only with any other power, or even with several at once, other States are not in the same position, and therefore all would be compelled, by sheer necessity, to look out for allies. The difficulty to find these, however, is considered by many the best guarantee of peace during the coming year. Whether Russia would think herself able to fight Austria, France and Turkey, even if Prussia, England and Italy were to remain neutral, though supported by rebellions in the southeast of Europe, is a question which it is very difficult to decide. Russian official organs do their best to convince the world that the Czar's Government means no mischief, though only a few weeks ago they were blowing the war trumpet. This change of tone may, however, have been produced by the combined efforts of the great Powers. It is said here that very secret negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington are being carried on, to induce our Government to join in the attempt to maintain peace, by trying the influence of the United States with Russia. Russia, however, *is* arming, and her assurances that her preparations are only made because other States are arming find little credit. Nobody has any intention of attacking Russia.

COUNT VON DER GOLTZ'S JOURNEY.

The real intention of the journey of Count VON DER GOLTZ is still a mystery, and all kinds of reports are in circulation concerning it. It has at last been ascertained that the Italian question had something to do with it, as also probably the Oriental question. It was moreover said that the chief object of his negotiations was to propose a general disarming, and the proposal, some persons thought, had been agreed to. I asserted my opinion of the possibility of such a measure in a former letter, and have now no reason to modify it. Prussia and the whole German Confederation cannot disarm; it would be a mockery if they promised to do so. They might send home five-sixths of her standing army, or even the whole of it, and they would still be better armed than any nation in the world; for no State could bring together in a fortnight or three weeks a million of brave, well-drilled soldiers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russians have occupied all passages over the Vistula toward Galicia, and guard them with the greatest strictness. Of course the Government has a plausible reason for this proceeding. Russia is never at a loss for such reasons, and says that during the progress of recruiting in Poland the frontier must be guarded on account of the frequent desertions. They say very little, however, about the military preparations in Lithuania and in the interior of Russia, but keep on declaring that they do not wish war at all; that they would not now be able to advance against Turkey, as the organization of their army is not feasible, and the railroads needed for such a movement are not ready. Even if the Serbians should bring about a revolution of the Slavonic race, they would be content to take diplomatic steps on the non-intervention principle. An armed participation in the interior affairs of Turkey on the part of Russia would take place only in the case of a war between France and Prussia, when she would be the ally of the latter. Such an event would surely not be of likely occurrence. Greece seems to be Russia's catspaw in this Oriental business, and the Cabinet of Athens is altogether under the control and direction of St. Petersburg. Turkey has played fast and loose long enough in the affairs of Candia, and all the promises of the Divan were only intended to gain time. At present hostilities have commenced again in Crete, and ALI PASHA had requested to be recalled. Russian ships are in the Piræus, and constantly carry refugees from Candia.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

Until recently it was always supposed that Russia and Prussia understood each other perfectly well. In Austria and France it was believed that there existed a secret treaty between these two Powers. The general impression has suddenly been changed, and now it is, I imagine purposely circulated that Count BISMARCK has disengaged himself from an *entente* both with Russia and Italy. We are even astonished by the supposed contents of a pamphlet which Prince NAPOLEON has written but which has been refused publication by several newspapers. You will have heard of it through the French Press, and I will only mention the alliance therein proposed between France and Prussia against Russia. I do not know what in the world may give the Prince the right to believe in the possibility even, of such a political combination. You may rely on one thing, whatever Count BISMARCK himself or his agents may say to the French Cabinet, Prussia and Russia understand each other perfectly well.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

It is reported that the idea of a conference has not yet been given up. I think it is impossible for any one to understand the state of the Roman question. The behaviour of the French seems to be very ambiguous, and the reported approaches made by Mr. DE SARTIGES, the French Embassador in Rome, toward the ex-Princes of Naples and Tuscany are quite puzzling. GARIBALDI is not idle; the Spring will bring new events. This time, it is said, no armed invasion, but a revolution in Rome is intended. Should indeed the old September Convention be restored, NAPOLEON would have no right to interfere, if a revolution should depose not the Pope but the Prince of Rome.

OBSEQUIES OF MAXIMILIAN.

The body of Emperor MAXIMILIAN arrived on the 15th inst. in Trieste aboard the frigate *Novara*, and arrived in Vienna Jan. 17, at 8 o'clock P. M., thence it was removed to the Hofburg with all proper ceremonies and amid many demonstrations of popular sympathy. The obsequies occurred on the 18th, at 3 o'clock P. M. At the head of the procession marched the whole clergy of the Austrian capital, and the authorities of the city followed by hussars, marines and sailors. Close behind the bier followed Admiral TEGETHOFF, all the navy officers present in Vienna, with a detachment of the Eighth Regiment of lancers. In the Capuchin Church were assembled the court of the Emperor, the deputies of the foreign powers, the former court of Emperor MAXIMILIAN, the Reichskanzler (BEUST), the Secretary of both parts of the Empire, the generals, the brothers of the Emperor, and the Emperor himself, who wore as a decoration the grand cross of the order of Guadaloupe. After the removal of the body from the church it was placed in the tomb in the presence of the Emperor, his brothers, the first Oberst-Hofmeister, Admiral TEGETHOFF and the Second Chamberlain. Admiral TEGETHOFF has been decorated, and Baron MAGNUS also, as a token of the Emperor's gratitude for their behavior in Mexico. The report that Baron MAGNUS is to replace Baron WERTHERN in Vienna, or to go there as Minister of the North German Confederation, is denied.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims—G. F. Train's Arrest—Sir Morton Peto—Prince Christian, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The position of England with reference to the *Alabama* claims has almost superseded in interest the other public questions of the day. The point to which the discussion has at present arrived may be briefly explained. All classes of thinking men in England are convinced that when the subject was last brought forward it was not considered with sufficient fulness and impartiality. Some maintain that Mr. SEWARD's proposals ought to have been accepted as they stood, and that Great Britain should have assented to submit all issues involved, to arbitration—including the question of the good faith of England in recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. There can be no doubt, say these persons, that England has nothing to fear from such an inquiry. It could easily be shown that the law and custom of nations justified her in recognizing the South as belligerents. There is another party (of which Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, as "Historicus," is the exponent) who urge that England could not, with a proper regard for her own honor, refer this point to the decision of any third Power. The views of this section are expressed in a single paragraph of the last letter of "Historicus:"

> "I will just put this test question—If America, or any foreign Government, were to demand that we should submit to arbitration this question, 'Is England entitled to exercise the rights of an independent nation?' is there any man who will say that the English Government should assent to such a reference because it is probable, or even certain, that we should succeed upon this issue?"

Mr. SEWARD himself, in an official letter to the American Minister at Paris, acknowledged the South as belligerents nine days before the English proclamation of neutrality was promulgated. He called the insurrection "a flagrant deadly war," and added, "the United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity." It is therefore held that it is an injustice to complain of England for viewing the war in the same light in which Mr. SEWARD put it before his official representatives at one of the principal Courts of Europe. "Never mind," reply the other section, "if the United States desire to challenge our conduct, let us submit it to impartial investigation. It is better than going to war." But, rejoins Historicus, "if America is determined to go to war with us she will do so on some other question if we give up this. And we ought not to yield from dishonorable motives." The Government meanwhile stands by, passive spectators of the controversy.

That is the position which we occupy at this moment. It is not too much to say that no one is satisfied with it. While lawyers and diplomatists are disputing over technical differences, the people of the two countries are likely to be brought into collision. The only difficulty which the bulk of the people here appear to have is to comprehend the exact demands and wishes of the Americans. Is it really a settlement of the *Alabama* claims that is desired? Or, instead, is it only some convenient pretext which is wanted for picking a quarrel with England at any moment? In the former case there ought to be no serious difficulty experienced by Mr. SEWARD. The tone of public feeling in this country is decidedly in favor of settling these claims—of paying the money and ending the matter, if that would end it. But if "retaliation" is resolved upon, and if Mr. SEWARD would rather keep the *Alabama* question open than have it closed, it is hard to see what the English Government can do. My personal belief is that the whole affair is destined to end in much trouble, which may hereafter be regretted on both sides the Atlantic. The Government at Washington appear to have come to the conclusion that the discussion should rest where it is. That it cannot remain there always must be clear to every one. Then, what follows? "A war," many will say readily. Of all the disasters that could happen to mankind, this event, of which some talk so lightly, would be the most terrible. I do not care to ask which side would win. I know that the cause of *liberty* would not win, no matter which party to the contest retired defeated. The working people of either country would not gain, for the extra taxation required to carry on such a strife would be enormous. I don't know who would profit, except army contractors and the Father of Lies, who would have stirred up all the mischief. Surely a war upon such an issue is impossible, or ought to be made so by every man, American or English, who truly loves his country.

THE ARREST OF TRAIN.

Some of these days England will be brought into "hot water" with you through the stupidity of the Irish Police. On what principle they carry out their arrests of persons suspected to be emissaries of the Fenians I know not, but it is pretty clear that they are managing to do more harm than good. Among their thoroughly comic misadventures is the apprehension of that extremely original and volcanic personage, Mr. G. F. TRAIN. Can you imagine the wild shriek of outraged freedom which burst from this voluble person when a policeman laid his hand upon his shoulder? Before ten minutes had passed he had sent a cable message to the President of the United States, and to half the leading members of Congress. He nearly lifted the roof of the station-house off with his tremendous denunciations of the tyrants. Of course he was released as soon as the superior authorities could be communicated with, and altogether the incident was a capital stroke of luck for TRAIN. What a hero he will be among his friends when he returns to the States! What fearful stories he will tell of the way he braved the lion in his den and the despot in his lair! It will make one's blood run cold and one's flesh creep to hear him. He has now sent in a demand for compensation to the British Government to the tune of £100,000. It is not much, and Mr. TRAIN will be sure to get it. It is a pity, however, that these arrests are not managed with a little more discretion. It is necessary to prevent the threats of the Fenians from being carried into effect, but indiscriminate arrests are mischievous. Mr. TRAIN made such a row in the station that they were glad to let him go, and he has only to thank his own folly for getting himself into such a scrape. It will be strange, however, if somebody's blood does not wipe out the insult.

SIR MORTON PETO'S AFFAIRS.

The affairs of Sir MORTON PETO, whose visit to America in company with a party of "British capitalists" may still be in the remembrance of some of your readers, have been closely investigated. The firm of PETO & Co. is, as you are aware, bankrupt, and the balance-sheet discloses an unusually sad case of ruin, brought on by injudicious speculations. I have never felt any sympathy for "Sir PETO," as I heard him called once in America, until the publication of the true state of his affairs. He had a fine fortune four years ago, and has not only lost it all, but owes debts which even a very young man, with a long life before him and great opportunities of money-making, could never hope to pay. All speculations are condemned as injudicious if they fail—the public estimation being guided in such cases solely by results. If a man lose his money he is a "fool;" if he make a fortune he is universally pronounced to be an "enterprising fellow," a very sharp and discerning person, &c., &c. Poor Sir MORTON PETO, in 1863, had a private estate worth £192,567, and his partner (Mr. BETTS) had another valued at £311,475. Moreover, they had a business balance of £548,942—every sixpence of it gone! The London and Chatham Railway have claims against the firm to the amount of over six millions and a half sterling, but no one can suppose that these claims would ever be allowed. Apart from them the debts of the firm are very heavy. The causes of the bankruptcy are variously explained, and in justice to the bankrupts I refrain from repeating any of the stories afloat. In a few weeks the case will be publicly examined, and if all that I hear be true, it will be found that the Peto firm is more sinned against than sinning. I remember the time when one of the finest houses in London was occupied by the great railway contractor—who made most of his money, by the by, through great personal exertions in the construction of railroads in the Crimea. It is a pity that a self-made career should come to so deplorable an end.

THE WOES OF A PRINCE.

"Let me crave your sympathies in behalf of a prince," which his name it is CHRISTIAN. The said Prince CHRISTIAN married the English Princess HELENA, and the people, by a sort of instinct, came to the conclusion that the young lady had been forced into the marriage, and that the whole business was a "shame." Since that time Prince C. has been growing more and more unpopular, not on account of anything that he has done, I think, so much as because he is disliked. It is the Dr. Fell sort of business. The other day the Prince went with his wife and some others of the royal family to Liverpool, and the people who waited outside hissed him heartily, but cheered all the rest. The affair was hushed up, but there is reason to believe that it caused some little sensation at Windsor. The photographs of the Prince have partly been the cause of his unpopularity. He is a churlish-looking man, with a very bald head, and the bald head has, I fear, done his business. The Princess HELENA was only 19 when she married, and the English people (who like the royal ladies especially) were not satisfied, and thought her husband was not nearly good enough for her. Then, again, the Prince of the Bald Head was unquestionably one of the very smallest of the very small Germans who have been strapped on to the shoulders of patient and cloudy-witted John Bull. He had, before he came over here, as revenue from his immense estates and other sources in Germany, a total income of exactly £200 a year! This enormous income was not enough to be married upon, and very glad he must have been to catch one of the Queen's daughters, and be taken into comfortable lodgings in the house of the aforesaid J. B. The next thing, of course, was to make an income for this rather farcical Prince. Some very ugly stories of him were in circulation, most of them probably untrue, but they helped to make people dislike him. Nevertheless, Parliament voted him a grant of £30,000, (as dower to his wife,) and £6,000 a year. Imagine what a change for a poor devil to be taken from the midst of debt and poverty to live in one of the Queen's palaces and have a large income given to him, upon no harder condition than that he should marry a well educated and rather pretty girl!

But things do not always go smoothly with Prince CHRISTIAN. As I have said, he was soundly hissed in the public streets the other day, and now this week a stinging caricature has been leveled at him in the *Tomahawk*, a paper which is making wonderful progress in consequence of the boldness and freedom of its cartoons. We are shown an unpleasant little man perched on the back of the British lion and tugging away at his mane. Underneath is written, "Set a Beggar on Horseback, or—Translated from the German." This will not please the family circle at Osborne or Windsor. The *Tomahawk* goes everywhere now: it has cut *Punch* out, so far as the influence of its weekly cartoon goes. There are no other illustrations in the number, and the "jokes" are rather of the literary gent. description. But the cartoon (drawn by a Mr. MATHEW MORGAN, of whom no one scarcely ever heard before) is first-rate and would make any paper.

I fancy Prince CHRISTIAN has rather a bad time before him. The Queen is understood to insist upon his residing in this country, and under her own eye—apparently with a due regard for the protection of her daughter. A man ought to behave himself properly on £6,000 a year, seeing that he has done nothing to merit a farthing. There are Englishmen (would you believe it?) of better and nobler descent than this very little German, and of handsome private means and station, who would be too happy to make good husbands to any of the Royal Princesses, (except those who are already married, pray understand.) But no; that would not do. A seedy gentleman, all out at elbows, from Faderland, is the only eligible person. The inevitable consequence of such a system is—Prince CHRISTIAN.

MORMONISM.

With much flourish of trumpets and preliminary puffing Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON's new work has appeared—*Spiritual Wives*. Mr. DIXON's paper, the *Athenæum*, of course prepared the way for it by publishing long extracts, intended to whet the curiosity of the reader. I was simple enough to be taken in by this unscrupulous use of a journal supposed to be impartially conducted, and paid thirty shillings (say nine dollars currency) for two volumes of the most impudent trash which has been put before the public for some time past. The book is spun out to an extent almost inconceivable; it might all be printed in fifty pages—certainly all the essential portions. The object of the work is to make it appear that a new religious revolution is going on, especially in America, and that the main principle of it consists in men and women living together without troubling themselves about marriage. The most scandalous and false assertions are made of the American people. Thus in the second volume:—"No woman in that country needs to care whether she offends or not. If she is right in her own belief, that is enough. She is hardly more responsible to her lover than to her groom." Mr. DIXON goes on to insinuate that society is rather with than against women who profess "free love." This calumnious work is garnished with all sorts of half-indecent anecdotes and stories, and filled up with letters of adventurers in America. The whole is embellished with a portrait of the author—a man of most disagreeable and forbidding countenance, to judge from the engraving. *New America*, by the same author, was at least interesting; this new work is a mere imposition. Fancy paying £1 10s. for it. I will sell my copy to any one at half price, only advising the purchaser to put it behind the fire when he has done with it.

SUNDRIES.

Parliament will meet next month. What confusion of parties will be witnessed! Where is Mr. GLADSTONE? Under a cloud of the blackest hue. "Where is Dizzy? At the top of the Radical tree. And Mr. GOSCHEN? Occupying himself with literature, having just published an article in the Edinburgh *Review* called "Two per cent." By-the-by, the new number of the *Quarterly Review* has an excellent sketch of Sir WALTER SCOTT—perhaps the most readable paper in the number. There is nothing in it to rival the *Talmud* paper of the last number, which sold seven editions.

Mr. WIDDICOMBE, an old and well-known comedian, is so ill that his friends do not expect him to recover. Miss BATEMAN is to play at the Haymarket Theatre next Autumn. A new play by Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS is shortly to be produced at Drury Lane Theatre.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Strength of the Roman Government—The Coming Consistory—Works of Art, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 18, 1868.

My correspondent at Rome writes me that the reactionary party there is unusually active and hopeful just now. Some money with the head of FRANCIS II., on one side, and the words *Confederazione Italiana* on the other, has been coined and put in circulation. Silver coin is now rarely seen in the Italian Kingdom, and several hundred thousand small pieces scattered among the lower classes at Naples would be a severe trial of the fidelity of that population. I have among my acquaintances a number of intelligent priests, and they are as confident as men can be about anything, that the actual situation in Italy cannot last. All opinions are entitled to respect, however much opposed they may be to our own, and these priests insist that the King must execute a *coup d'état*, or prepare himself to see his Kingdom divided into two or three fragments. They do not doubt that the seperate governments may be confederated under a single sovereignty; but they do not distinctly say whether they would have that of VICTOR EMMANUEL or the Pope. It cannot be denied that large numbers are of this way of thinking. There are a few sincere men who believe it would be best for Italy; but the larger number are those who think, or at least hope, that by it the interests of their party would be promoted.

The Pope seems determined neither to be outwitted nor to be taken unprepared. Among the points in and around the Eternal City which they are fortyfying, is the classical Aventine. The position is a good one for defence and can be made very strong. We can only hope that war, which makes so many ruins, will not spoil the ruins which time has left. The Aventine commands the ruin and all the open country from the gate of Portese to that of St. Paul's. On the side of St. Peter's the work is going on with not less activity. The tomb of HADRIAN is much strengthened, and is a formidable fortress.

It is expected that the number of Cardinals to be made at the coming Consistory will be about eleven. Not for a long period have there been so many vacancies in the College as at present. The commerce in red hats is stimulated into new activity. The clerical journals have more and more to say of the uncommon fitness of Monseigneur LUCIAN BONAPARTE for the high office. Looking to the future, is there not some special significance in this? When I suggest such a thing to the ecclesiastics, they protest that the Cardinals in conclave are not influenced by worldly or political considerations, but are directed in their elections by impulses from above. But we know that history tells a different story. LUCIAN BONAPARTE is the eldest son of the late Prince CANINO, is of Roman birth, and about 40 years old. He is retiring in his habits, devout, and much devoted to ecclesiastic interests. If human agency—executing, of course, the will of Providence—should put a BONAPARTE, on the papal throne, how about French friendship or enmity toward the temporal power? The temptation would be very strong to let things go on as they have been going at Rome. With the BONAPARTES and the priests all in the same boat, they would have to float or sink together. Would not the Emperor's popularity in France be increased by such a transaction, provided such a plan is meditated or is practicable. We know how such things were regulated in the time of the Medici; which family gave more than one of its members to do St. Peter's work. A good deal of wind would be taken out of VICTOR EMMANUEL's sails if it should blow from that point of the compass. The Savoy boat is sadly tossed about by contrary winds and currents, but we should be sorry to see it come into port with a reduced cargo.

The Roman question becomes more interesting with the progress of events, and we regret that instead of being simplified, it becomes more involved. We shall watch more closely than ever its shifting phases.

FRANCIS II.'s political hopes, if any are left him, are principally with the Clerical Party at Naples or Rome. On his birthday, this month, an address, signed by a large number of his ancient subjects, was sent to him in his hermitage in the Farnese Palace. It expressed unabated love and sympathy for him in his misfortunes, wishes for his health and hopes for his restoration to power. As to that the prospect can brighten only with the dissensions of Italian parties. Meanwhile FRANCIS II., if his income were not so much reduced, could not desire a more superb residence than that of the great monument which the combined skill of ANTONIO SANGALLO, MICHAEL ANGELO and GIACOMO DELLA PORTA, built for PAUL III. and his successors; and a nobler design than which we could not desire for the Post-office of New-York or other of our public edifices.

Referring to public structures, puts me in mind to say, that work on the marble decorations for the gold-room in the Treasury building, at Washington, is going on here with great energy. According to contract, it is to be forwarded to America in the Spring of the present year; and in Florence and at Carrara seventy men are engaged, under the superintendence of Mr. MEADE, the sculptor, and Signor GALIARDI. There are forty-eight fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, with finely-wrought capitals. The walls will be wainscotted to a certain height with yellow marble of Sienna, with fillets of black and geld. An extraordinary amount of work of this kind can be done here for a price which would be considered small if paid to our workmen. We are glad to see a beginning made with this kind of decoration.

ANGELICO.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Reply of Lord Hobart to the Letter of "Historicus."

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: "Where we are wrong, let us confess it; where the question is doubtful, let us refer it; where we are clearly in the right, let us assert that right like men." These are three exhortations (in which I cordially agree) addressed to the British public by your correspondent, "Historicus," in his letter of to-day; and it is to be inferred from the second of them that if he thought the question upon which he writes a "doubtful" one, he would publicly advocate its reference to arbitration, and, further, that he would be somewhat surprised, not to say indignant, if any one had reprimanded him for so doing, on the ground that the proceeding would "have a tendency to weaken the hands of the Government and the position of the country on a subject where both appear entitled to the most cordial support." Yet this is the very reprimand which he begins his letter by administering to me for doing the very same thing. I happen to be one of those who think the "question doubtful," and I have therefore felt it my duty, in accordance with the precept of "Historicus," to do what in me lies for the purpose, if possible, of having it "referred," and for this "Historicus" himself takes me to task, as if I were a disloyal subject and a maker of mischief to my own country.

I hold that it is the duty as well as the privilege of every member of a free community who is able to form a judgment on political questions to criticise and condemn the conduct of its Government toward a foreign State wherever he thinks that conduct in a high degree inexpedient or unjust, and not to be discouraged by the argument with which "Historicus" and those whom "Historicus" represents are sure to meet him; that by so doing he gives the idea that there is a difference of opinion on the subject in his own country, and encourages the adversary to persevere in his demands. This is the old stock argument—by this time more threadbare than any which I should have supposed "Historicus" would condescend to use—the old, ever-ready taunt, which has been thrown by the "war-at-any-price" party in the teeth of every friend of peace since the world began. It was the taunt incessantly leveled against Mr. FOX, (who is now admitted, even by many of those who disapprove his policy, to have been one of the most patriotic statesmen that ever devoted his life to his country,) in his magnificent stand against the French war; it has been used many times since against statesmen scarcely less illustrious, and has failed to move them from the course which they were well aware true patriotism prescribed. I am well content to shelter myself under the shadow of those great names against your correspondent's somewhat self-contradictory censures.

Of course, I so far agree with "Historicus" as fully to admit that if the justice of the case were beyond all doubt or question whatever on the side of the course which has been taken by the British Government in this matter they are entitled to the cordial support of every good citizen.

There are, then, two points to consider. First, whether our Government is right in declining arbitration except upon the condition that all notice of the recognition of the South as "belligerent" by the Royal Proclamation of 1861 shall be excluded from the materials submitted to the arbiter. Can it possibly be contended that this is a question beyond all manner of doubt? I think I have shown in my former letter that it is, to say the least, very far indeed from being so. "Historicus" contends that our Government is right, because what the United States really demand, in requiring that the "whole controversy" shall be submitted to arbitration is, that the question as to the recognized belligerency of the South shall (as he somewhat loosely phrases it) "form part of the arbitration." To which I reply that the demand of the United States is certainly not that the question shall "form part of the arbitration" in any sense to which we are justified in objecting. The British Government, out of regard for the national honor, insists that no decision upon this question is admissible; and the United States reply (Jan. 12, 1867,) that they do not mean to require that "any question of national pride or honor shall be expressly determined as such." The proposal of the United States is that the decision of the arbiter shall be on the simple and single question whether they are entitled to redress on account of the depredations of such vessels as the *Alabama*. All they require, in reference to the recognition of the Southern States as belligerent, is that the "whole controversy" shall be laid before the arbiter. But to this the British Government objects, as compromising the dignity and independence of this country. To this objection I reply that, according to the proposal of the United States, there will be nothing in the decision of the arbiter in any degree affecting that dignity and independence. He will most probably consider the question of recognition; but, on the other hand, he may, not impossibly, deem it irrelevant and not consider it at all; and whether he has or has not done either of these things, the world will be entirely ignorant. Neither directly, nor indirectly, neither expressly nor by implication, will his decision amount to any opinion upon that question. Surely, to carry to such a length as this the theory of national honor, is unworthy of a great nation. A weak State may sometimes stand up to the very extreme of punctilio, upon a national dignity which receives small support from its physical condition; a warlike state may do the same on account of the necessity imposed upon its rulers of employing large armies; but it is the part of a nation which is at once powerful and peace-loving to lean to the side of conciliation, and to set an example, in that community of nations where each is a law to itself, of the mutual forbearance and moderate self-assertion which can alone prevent incessant war. To me it is sufficiently evident not only that the course taken by our Government in this matter is of doubtful expediency, but that it is unquestionably wrong. And, in spite of "Historicus," I claim the right to express that opinion, in the hope that the present or a future Government will avert the possibility of a rupture, which, in the view of "Historicus," as well as in my own, would be about the greatest calamity that could happen to the world.

But, secondly, I argued that, even assuming that the proposal of the United States to refer the "whole controversy" to arbitration did really amount to a proposal to refer for decision upon its merits the pending question respecting the right of Great Britain in regard to the belligerency of the South, this did not appear to be a reason for refusing to agree to that proposal. Here "Historicus" joins issue, and says that "no sane man" in Europe can doubt for a single moment the justice or propriety of the recognition of Southern belligerency by the Queen's proclamation. I, on the contrary, maintain that "no sane man" who has read the correspondence or who has reflected for himself upon the subject can deny that there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. And in support of this proposition I am justified in citing no less important evidence than that of Lord RUSSELL himself, who, in his dispatch of the 30th of August, 1865, admits that the concession of belligerent privileges to the South was "unprecedented." To say that an "unprecedented" proceeding has been adopted by one State toward another, and has subjected it to serious injury, is surely—looking to the indefinite character of international law, especially in a subject-matter such as this—not far from saying that it is a proceeding open to doubt and question in point of justice and propriety. At least it is not from an eminent authority on international jurisprudence that I should have expected the statement that an international act wholly without precedent, and seriously injurious to a friendly State, was one respecting the legality or propriety of which no sort of doubt could by any possibility be entertained. After this it seems almost unnecessary to say that it has been repeatedly asserted in the dispatches of the United States' Minister, and apparently not denied, that no such proceeding at so early a stage of an insurrection has ever before been adopted by any nation, and especially that, in reference to the War of Independence carried on by the British North American Colonies, one of the grounds upon which England declared war with France was, not that she had prematurely recognized the belligerency of those colonies, (for that was treated as out of the question,) but that she had, at a late stage of the war, harbored and protected in her ports vessels of war bearing the flag of the insurgents. That "Historicus" would appear, in one out of innumerable instances to the contrary, to have caught Mr. SEWARD so far tripping as to speak in an early stage of the transaction of a "civil war" in no way diminishes the force of these facts. It is to the whole tone of the correspondence, and not a word or two here and there, that we are bound to look, and that tone is decidedly against any kind of admission by the United States of the justice or propriety of the Royal proclamation of 1861. I am far from saying that the refusal of our Government to acknowledge any error in regard to that proclamation is unfounded; upon that I give no opinion. What I am justified in saying is that the assertion that the subject is one upon which there can be no doubt or question whatever is the boldest and most paradoxical which it has ever been my fortune to encounter. I am unable to believe that this statement will be concurred in by any one who has really attended to the subject; and assuming, as I am entitled to assume, that the question is one of doubt and difficulty, I repeat that I am myself at a loss to perceive how a Power whose Minister signed the resolution in favor of arbitration recorded in the protocol of the Paris Conference in 1856 can consistently decline to refer it to arbitration.

Allow me, then, to recapitulate my argument, which I submit has been in no way shaken, and which is as follows: That, in general, a State which refuses to settle a dispute with another State by the only existing method except war incurs a most serious responsibility, and places itself by such refusal *prima facie* in the wrong. And this seems more especially the case where the State declining arbitration is that by which the injury (whether justifiably or not) was inflicted, and the State accepting it that by which the injury was sustained. That, even if the proposal had been to refer to an arbiter for decision upon its merits the question as to the recognition of the Southern insurgents as belligerents, there would have been nothing unreasonable in the hope that the British Government would have assented to it. That, as it is, the proposal being to accept an arbitrament from which any expression of opinion, direct or indirect, uttered or implied, on that question, shall be excluded, the consideration that among the arguments laid before the arbiter would be that of the United States in reference to the Queen's proclamation recognizing Southern belligerency, affords no sufficient ground for the rejection by the British Government of the only course which can avert certain injury and infinite possible disaster to both countries.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

No. 6 EATON-PLACE SOUTH, Jan. 20. HOBART.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Further Particulars Concerning the Eruption.

Naples (Jan. 16) Correspondence of the London Times.

Vesuvius excites no less interest than would the health of a royal patient. Bulletins are issued daily by Prof. PALMIERI, by the Police, and others; and these are reported eagerly by the journals. I propose, therefore, to give you a general statement of what the mountain has been about since my last continuous report, which was published in the *Times* of Jan. 2. About the end of last month a number of rivulets were flowing out of the cone, which, interlining the snow, presented a most remarkable appearance. At the same time dense masses of white smoke ascended from the smaller cone, giving notice of the acuvity that prevailed below the surface. Signor SILVESTRI, already well known to science by his observations on Ætna, had taken up his residence in the Observatory, and, together with PALMIERI, recorded the various movements of the scientific instruments, and the ever-changing phases of the eruption. As has always been the case, every fresh discharge of lava was marked by deep hollow sounds in the crater, and by disturbances in the apparatus of the Observatory.

Up to this time the streams have been flowing over ground broken up former eruptions, thus finding frequent interruptions to their course; sometimes being compelled to deviate and make a circuit, at others passing and rising until they surmounted the black, rugged mass before them. The direction taken by the great proportion of the lava at that time was Ottajano, where it had arrived at the point called the Cognoli di Ottajano, on the bed, in fact, which was formed in 1839. Woe, however, it was said to Resina and Terre del Greco if the lava flowed in the direction of those cities. As if the apprehensions of the prophets had invited it to do so, about the 4th and 5th of the month it assumed yet vaster proportions. More like a torrent than a stream of fire it burst out from the principal cone, overwhelmed the smaller one, and rushed down over the western side of the mountain on the beds of lava formed by the eruptions of 1858, 1859, 1860. Just above the Piano delle Giuestre it divided into two branches, one running toward the north, in the direction of Resina, passing within a quarter of an hour's walk from the Observatory; the other southward, in the direction of the Torre del Greco. According to certain predictions, therefore, those cities were in great danger, but sufficient account had not been taken of the periodicity of the course of the lava. Had it been continuous the danger would have been great, but there are always short intervals of repose and cessation; the mountain stops now and then as if to recover its breath, and during these intervals the lava hardens on the surface and a new stream has to begin its labors. Underneath this blackened surface, however, there is a burning, red-hot mass, and woe to the rash pedestrian who attempts to cross it. In this state the mountain continued for a week, presenting the most brilliant spectacle it has yet exhibited. The two branches formed the sides of an ellipse running down till they united beneath, at times overflowing and covering the whole of the intervening space. Not less beautiful was the appearance when the lava relaxing its course, the surface became partially blank, for then it seemed as if the mountain was covered with brilliant gems. For two days the stream which flowed toward Resina, and in the close neighborhood of the Observatory, advanced with a velocity of 500 metres a day, and had it continued at this rate it would long since have been in the streets of the town; but owing to the causes already described no such disaster occurred. That which was for some time in great danger was the road by which one ascends to the Hermitage, on which the lava was advancing rapidly. The temporary pause of the two streams, and a slight change in the direction of one of them, however, allayed all apprehension for the fate of the towns lying beneath. It is calculated that at this time the depth of this bed of burning matter was from 6 to 7 metres, 39 inches and 37-100ths being equal to a metre. Frequent shocks of earthquake were felt in Naples during this interval, and on the 11th, at mid-day, one was perceived very sensibly. For the last three or four days, though the instruments in the Observatory have been as active as ever, the lava has advanced with less rapidity, not more than 300 or 400 metres a day in the direction of Torre del Greco, which may now be considered safe, as it would take a month at the same rate to advance as far as the town. The measurement of the depth on the Piano delle Giuestre, which was taken on the night of the 12th, was eight metres. According to last night's report, the quantity of lava ejected was much diminished, and the Seismometer was less active, but these facts are not to be regarded as indications of the approaching cessation of the eruption. On the contrary, such intervals of repose we have had continually, and the probabilities are that a more violent outburst will follow. Of late, the road to the Observatory has been deserted by visitors, who take that rather which lies between Resina and the Favorita. Thousands go up every night—it is the great nocturnal promenade—and many, misled by the apparent proximity of the stream, go up on foot, but it is a rugged and wearisome road, over huge masses of lava, and many are the tumbles and tattered dresses which are the consequence. Perhaps at the present moment the best point of observation is the Church of Pogliano, which may be reached without difficulty and without much fatigue. Who, however, thinks of either in face of this most glorious spectacle? On one night this week, together with the crowds from the foot of the mountain, came up a band of music which played waltzes and polkas, and tarantellas and selections from the "Ballo in Maschera." But is not a scene so solemn to be best enjoyed in solitude and silence? It is a beautiful, a grand, or a solemn scene, according to the turn of one's mind, and thousands have contemplated it in each one of its phases.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Report—Decreased Mortality in the Two Cities—Infant Murder.

In his weekly report, submitted to the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. HARRIS says that in the week that ended Saturday there were 379 deaths in New-York, including 68 in the public institutions. There were 142 deaths in Brooklyn, besides 16 in county institutions and streets beyond the city limits. Omitting similar county institutions, this mortality is equal to a yearly death-rate of 24.05 per 1,000 inhabitants in New-York, and to 24.94 per 1,000 in Brooklyn, estimating in accordance with the census of 1865. There was a decrease of 65 deaths in New-York and of 9 in Brooklyn, compared with the previous week. The causes which appear to have thus decreased in fatality were chiefly those affecting the lungs. For example, in New-York there were only 67 deaths by phthisis last week, while there were 73 by that disease the previous week; there were only 55 deaths by inflammatory lung diseases last week, whereas in the previous week there were 73. The chief agencies concerned in producing this difference in the total amount of mortality in the two weeks seem to have been, first, the greater uniformity of temperature (though three degrees colder last week;) and, second, the fatality that had attended the inclemency of the previous three weeks—sweeping into the grave a great quantity of enfeebled persons, old and young, that were suffering from ailments which we find so greatly diminished in fatality last week. Infancy and middle life conformed to the same ratio of decrease, but old age felt the crippling influence of the excessive cold, so that there was an increase in the number of deaths of persons above 60 years of age. The mean temperature for the four weeks ending February 1 was 23-73. The mean temperature of the corresponding four weeks in 1867 was 22.75. The total mortality in the past four weeks was 1,691; and the total mortality in the corresponding four weeks last year was 1,725. The Coroners have unhesitatingly attended to the requests we have made for inquests upon dead innocents that are farmed out to die. Six infants, from one week to four months of age, were sent to their graves from one of these houses during the past four weeks. The death-rate in such establishments, like the evils they foster, is a subject that demands public inquiry. There certainly can be found some way to provide for helpless and abandoned infants that will be better than that which now so needlessly swells the weekly death lists in this City. The daily Press has already suggested the plan that is most approved by thoughtful physicians.

The New Steamship Colorado.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company have added another and a magnificent screw-propeller steamship to their line—the *Colorado*, now lying at her dock in the East River, pier No. 37. This vessel is of the finest model and in every respect perfect in her appointments. She is 340 feet in length, 43 feet in breadth of beam, and 30 feet in depth of hold. The nominal horse-power of the engines is 400, working up to 1,600. Her cylinders are each of 60-inch diameter and 42-inch stroke of piston. She carries on deck eight life-boats of 2,371 cubic feet capacity. Her cabins for first-class passengers, as in the steamers of the National Steam Navigation Company, are all on deck, and are roomy and neatly fitted. Her steerage passengers are, therefore, accommodated on the same deck where, in the other kind of vessels, the state-rooms of the cabin passengers are situated. Hence the former have at least as much good air as they want, no. always the good fortune of travelers on transatlantic voyages. The steerage accommodation of the *Colorado* is for 930 passengers, and her cabin berths for 72. The saloon is capacious, affording ample dining-room for the largest number of cabin passengers. It is handsomely ornamented in rich woods, and is encircled by panels in glass, painted with much taste. The *Colorado* was built at Jarrow, on the Tyne, a few miles above Newcastle, at the works of PALMER & Co., where she was turned out as she now is, a vessel fully fitted in every particular. She cost about £70,000 sterling. Capt. ROBT. CHARLES CUTTING, who commands her, is an American gentleman, and a well-known shipmaster. It was he who, it will be remembered, in 1858, when in command of the New-York ship *John Bright*, during a severe gale rescued the Captain and crew of the British ship *Liberal* from Nova Scotia, then foundering. The Captain of the *Liberal* during the storm had sustained a compound fracture of his right leg. Shortly after his rescue the lower part of the limb began to mortify, when he asked Captain CUTTING to try and save his life by amputation. The Captain, unskilled in surgery, at first refused, but ultimately consented, having in the meantime instructed himself by reading on the subject. He performed the operation quite successfully, received a flattering testimonial from the British Government and a letter of thanks from Lord LYONS. He was also Captain of the *Adelaide*, an American clipper ship, in which he made the passage from Sandy Hook to the Mersey in thirteen days and ten hours, and again from this port to Cape Clear in eleven days and ten hours. The chief officer is Mr. GREENE.

The "Benevolent Association" Swindle—Examination of Young Bloomingdale.

Justice KELLY held an examination yesterday at the Tombs in the case of JACOB BLOOMINGDALE, *alias* George R. Spelman, *alias* Geo. Wilson, who was arrested Monday by Detective EUSTACE on a charge of swindling RUFUS HATCH, of No. 17 Broad-street, out of $100 by means of a pretended association for the benefit of the poor. The details of the transaction were published in the TIMES yesterday. In his affidavit giving the facts in the case, Mr. HATCH stated that he had received the following letter on the 23d of December last:

BIBLE HOUSE, Dec. 23, 1867.

DEAR SIR: It is my agreeable duty to inform you of your election, on the 21st inst., as an honorary member of the "New-York Association for the Benefit of the Poor." Truly yours, GEO. R. SPELMAN, Station D, Bible House.

RUFUS HATCH, Esq.

Supposing that the Association was the one having an office at Room No. 39 Bible House, Rev. Mr. BAYLISS, agent, Mr. HATCH made a donation of $100 and forwarded it to the prisoner. A few weeks after he received another letter as follows:

ROOMS OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR }
BIBLE HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1868 }

DEAR SIR: The generous manner in which you responded to our letter can only fittingly be acknowledged by quoting from the Sacred Book—"He who gives to the poor lends to the Lord;" "Bread cast upon the waters will return after many days."

Very gratefully yours,
GEORGE R. SPELMAN, Secretary.

RUFUS HATCH, Esq.

As Mr. HATCH had ascertained that the Society represented by the accused was a myth, he caused his arrest. The magistrate committed BLOOMINGDALE for trial. His father, Mr. EMANUEL BLOOMINGDALE, of No. 324 East Sixteenth-street, gave the necessary bail and the boy was released. It is believed he has victimized other persons.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OPENING OF THE IRVING MEMORIAL CHURCH AT TARRYTOWN.—The structure of stone intended as a memorial of WASHINGTON IRVING, which has been for two years in the course of erection in the immediate vicinity of Sleepy Hollow and the old cemetery where the remains of Godfrey Crayon lie buried, was formally opened for Divine service last Sunday. At the appointed hour the impressive ritual of the Episcopal Church was begun, and at its close the rector, Rev. Mr. GUILBERT, delivered an appropriate discourse. At all the services the church was crowded by attentive congregations. The edifice is constructed of blue granite, trimmed with olive sand-stone, and in the interior presents a grand appearance. The length inside is 102 feet, and the ceiling, which shows projecting rafters and purlines, is over 50 feet. The carpeting, seats, chancel, decorations, &c., are all in excellent taste. Messrs. RENWICK & SANDS are the architects.

THE INCOME TAX.—A petition is circulating in this City and elsewhere asking the repeal of the income tax, of which it says: "While the war continued, this novel tax was submitted to patiently by the people. It is now almost universally felt to be unnecessary and oppressive. Its enforcement requires an inquisition into the private affairs of every individual, so minute and searching, and is followed by such publicity, that it has produced, and is producing daily, more and more public discontent, and ought now to be repealed. It has been shown by careful estimates that a sufficient amount of internal revenue for the purposes of the Government can be raised from other and less oppressive sources, and in a mode free from the objections which have made this tax so universally unpopular.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Yesterday E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold at auction two plots of ground, one on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, and the other adjoining on the northern boundary. The first lot, measuring 62 feet 1 inch on Broadway by 127 feet on Canal-street, was sold to THOMAS H. SMITH for $405,000. The other lot, having 24 feet 10 inches front on Broadway, was sold to E. S. HIGGINS for $91,000. By the terms of the sale ten per cent. cash was required to be paid down, the balance to be paid on the 10th of March, when the deeds will be delivered. It was optional with the purchaser to allow sixty per cent to remain on bond and mortgage.

THE DEATH OF ADAM KRUGER.—An inquest was commenced yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of ADAM KRUGER, the German who died recently from the effects of a scalp wound. The evidence showed that a general row occurred on the night of the 18th ult., in the lager-beer saloon of WILLIAM SACHS, at No. 421 Ninth-avenue, between JOSEPH FIERE, JOHN MCAULIFFE, the deceased, and LOUIS ANTONETTE, when the two last-named were severely handled. As the accused were not prosecuted at the Special Sessions, they were discharged, and have been rearrested since the death of KRUGER. The case will be continued to-day.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Coroner KEENAN took the *ante-mortem* statement of THOMAS SHEEHAN, at No. 140 Cherry-street, who was severely beaten on the 28th ultimo. The wounded man stated that JOHN FARRISEE, of No. 75 Henry-street, owed him money, and he called to demand payment. Some words followed, and FARRISEE, aided by his father and wife, assaulted SHEEHAN, who was partially under the influence of liquor. FARRISEE had a pair of scissors in his hand, which he used as a weapon. The jury rendered a verdict against the persons implicated.

A QUEER STORY.—ALBERT LETIEUX, of No. 417 Seventh-avenue, employed as an errand boy by LEON LARMANDE, sculptor, at No. 1,281 Broadway, was sent out Saturday to collect money. He received $37, and was accosted by an elderly man in the street who offered him $2 to carry a trunk on board a schooner at the foot of West Tenth-street. The boy did so and was then locked in the cabin and kept there until the vessel had reached the Sound. The sum of $12 was taken from him, but he managed to secrete the remainder of the money in his possession. The boy was put ashore at South Boston on Sunday, and reached home on Monday night.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board met yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the Chair. Eleven cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law were presented for trial, one of which was adjourned. The licenses of the following dealers were revoked: Patrick Montague, No. 1,370 Third-avenue; Christian Rich, No. 304 Stanton-street; Jno. Averbeck, No. 442 Cherry-street; B. Flannigan, No. 199 Chatham street; E. Perry, No. 20 Bowery. Fifty-five new licenses were granted, after which the Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The social meetings of the Fellows of the Academy with the Academicians and Associates, customary on the first Wednesday evening of each month, will be resumed for the season, this evening, at 8 o'clock. As no invitations are sent beyond the general notice, the Fellows and members will be expected to come informally and without cards. These gatherings take place in the library and reading-rooms.

THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The following gentlemen will represent the Chamber of Commerce of this City at the Commercial Convention which is to assemble at Boston to-day: Hiram Walbridge, David Colden Murray, Samuel D. Babcock, William M. Vermilye, L. J. N. Stark, John Austin Stevens, Jr., James S. T. Stranahan, Joseph J. Comstock, Martin Bates, Jr. These gentlemen will make the Parker House their headquarters.

THE SALARIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—Yesterday the Comptroller issued warrants for the salaries for the month of January of the seven members of the old Board of Councilmen who were elected to the new Board. None of the other salaries will be paid until a judicial decision is rendered on the question.

HEBREW RELIEF BALL.—Our readers will bear in mind the fact that the Hebrew Relief Ball is to occur at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. It is likely to be one of the most pleasant affairs of the season, and the charitable purpose to which its proceeds are to be devoted, commend it strongly to the patronage of the benevolent.

THE DENTAL INFIRMARY.—An infirmary under the supervision of the New-York College of Dentistry has been for some time in operation at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Operations are performed gratuitously for those too poor to pay for the services of a dentist. The hours are from 9 to 11 A. M.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.—The Post-office Commission, appointed to adopt a plan for the New Post-office, to be erected at the lower end of the City Hall Park, closed their labors yesterday afternoon, and transmitted their decision to Washington.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—This Board held a brief special meeting yesterday afternoon. Dr. CHARLES CARROL was elected Sanitary Inspector, to fill a vacancy. A letter was read from JAS. S. LYTLE, in which the writer says that sulphur, worn in the stockings, will protect one from the cholera. The meeting adjourned until Thursday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Adelphi Academy.—The new building for the Adelphi Academy, corner of Lafayette avenue and Hall-street, was formally opened last evening. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and addresses were made by several clergymen and prominent citizens. The building is brick, three stories in height, and a model in all respects. On the first floor are eight or ten study and recitation rooms, private offices, reception and library rooms. On the second floor are several small rooms, and the calisthenium—a room 50 by 67 feet in dimensions, very nicely arranged for calisthenic exercises, having three rows of seats on three sides, and the floor is double, on the lower one plaster being spread two or three inches deep, and the upper floor being laid on the mortar. Thus the entire floor is as solid as the ground. A novel system of signals has been arranged. In each room is a little gong-bell to which electric wires are attached, and the poles of the battery are brought in contact, and the bells thus rung by clock-work. Every fifteen minutes the bells strike once, and in five minutes thereafter the bells strike twice. The system of ventilation is very perfect, the play ground is large and there are over 460 scholars connected with the institution.

Trouble Between Police and Firemen.—A row between the members of Hose Company No. 10 and the Police took place Monday night, when the Hose Company was running to a fire. The hose carriage ran into a car, and the firemen refused to remove the carriage. A *mêlée* ensued between citizens and the firemen, and the Police were unable to restore order until they had used their clubs freely. No arrests were made.

The Historical Society.—A regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society was held last evening in the Chapel of the Packer Institute. A paper was read by Elbert S. Porter, D. D., on "Historical Unities."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

Supreme Court, General Term—Adjourned to Friday, the 7th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Court opens at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Nos.
835—St. Jurgo et al vs. Van Tassel et al.
885—Martin vs. Old.
677—Morn Asphaltic Cement Co. vs. Merritt.
743—Fellows vs. M'Clelland.
777—Barnard vs. Hillyer.
783—Morgan vs. Ludlow et al.
787—Mayer et al vs. Williams et al.
625—Holden vs. Cosgrove.
887—Guild, Jr., vs. N. Y. Enameled Paper Collar Co.
835—Mulliner vs. Bowen et al.

Nos.
939—Harnett vs. Salem.
923—Mott et al vs. Markham.
945—Walsh vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
531—Merritt et al vs. Hutchinson.
863—Hollister et al vs. Furniss.
927—Minzesheimer et al vs. Guiterman.
255—Green vs. Barton.
347—Treadwell vs. Beveridge et al.
631—Lawrence vs. Clunman.
1031—Thayer &c., vs. McCluiy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
894—Sawyer et al., vs. Chambers et al.
762—Kirkland vs. Northrop et al.
890—Ontario Bank vs. McNeill.
378—Cushman vs. Rowland et al.
746—Smith vs. Peters.
494—Martin et al., vs. Spotts, Administratrix, &c.
536—Hunt et al., vs. Spotts, Administratrix, &c.
676—Stohrer vs. Allen.
944—Bell et al., vs. Waterbury et al.
946—Bonnell et al., vs. Drake et al.

Nos.
456—Drake vs. Barstow, President, &c.
320—Gunn vs. Commis'rs. of Emigration.
530—Meyers et al., vs. Morse.
596—Hallgarten et al., vs. Lane.
782—Kaser et al., vs. Stun.
592—Ford, Administrator, vs. Mich. So. and N. I. R. R. Co.
1014—Voigt vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
686—Merritt et al., vs. Leary et al.
554—Tucker vs. Grenelle et al.
555—Same vs. Same.

Part III.—Held by Hogeboom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
212—Geroc et al. vs. Halsted et al.
613—Townsend, &c., vs. White, &c.
977—Romaine vs. Lemlein.
903—Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
375—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
355—Roke et al. vs. Parker et al.
209—Miller vs. McLaren.
717—Conen et al. vs. McGay.

Nos.
413—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
959—Potter vs. Hyman et al.
961—Levy vs. Reichman, &c.
713—Kirtland, Assignee, vs. Northrop et al.
758—Bell, Adm'x., vs. Spotts, et al., Adm'rs.
108½—Matthews vs. Holbo.
174—Grund et al. vs. Board et al.
982—Laning vs. Challis.
615—Williams et al. vs. Jewett et al.
619—Mallory vs. Clark.
623—Frazee vs. Kerr.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
64—Seymour vs. Davenport.
126—Comstock vs. Shafer.
128—[illegible]z vs. Lyons.

Nos.
152—McDermott vs. McDermott.

Ca[illegible]o. 161—Underwood vs. Galloway, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3635—Lange, &c., vs. Havens et al.
3637—Primeant vs. Stewart.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.
3513—Brice et al. vs. Wear.
3625—Kuhn et al. vs. Stevens.
2647—Wood vs. DeCamp.
3585—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.

Nos.
3583—Joseph vs. Jacobs.
2877—Rhodes vs. Beach.
3481—Bayard vs. Sanborn et al.
3427—Levy vs. Godfrey et al.
3335—McCauley vs. Funke et al.
3495—Jackson vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3266—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
3772—Mackay vs. Ballin et al.
3770—Vogel vs. Dannebaum.
3688—Toledo, Logansport and N. J. R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3784—Lynch vs. Marshall.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.
2618—Sturgis vs. N. J. Steam Nav. Co.

Nos.
3458—Russell vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
2642—Wiggins vs. Baker.
3774—Smith et al. vs. Ridner.
3564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3792—Mackinly vs. Hartman.
3800—Auferman vs. At. and Pac. R. R. Co.
3808—Murphy vs. Beers et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
827—Schofield vs. DeComeau.
876—O'Connor vs. Cormack.
907—Bixby vs. Keve.
909—Burke vs. National Steamship Navigation Co.
912—Martin vs. Bachman.
913—Levy, &c. vs. Rabbette.
914—Ammedown vs. Perzel.
915—Fowler, &c. vs. Brookfield.

Nos.
916—Richardson vs. Herschell.
917—Alart vs. Wheelwright.
919—Rutherford et al. vs. Cobb et al.
920—Anderson vs. Holman.
921—Costelloe vs. The Mayor.
922—Keyes vs. Scharfenburg.
923—Springer vs. The N. Y. Mail Steamship Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
808—Frank vs. Bromhorst.
622—Dirix vs. Lush.
336—Brady vs. Butterby et al.
763—Hall vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.
906—Shaw vs. Saltz.
476—McTerney vs. Murphy et al.
605—Wilmart vs. Frederice.
735—Bieck vs. Matheas.

Nos.
924—Smith et al. vs. Stilwell.
925—Kennedy vs. Seigman et al.
926—White vs. Cassard.
929—Van Dyke vs. The Cen'l Am. Trans. Co.
930—Broderick vs. The Mayor.
931—Broderick vs. The Mayor.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Dannigkeit vs. Oberlander.
17—Farrell vs. Bishop.
—Griffen vs. Heller.
—Hooney vs. Garland.
—Mooney vs. Showers.
—Horner vs. Walters.
—Ahrens vs. Burns.
27—McMurray vs. Harward.
38—McDonald vs. McAnana.
39—Quirk vs. Wiley.

Nos.
40—Goddefroy vs. Walters.
41—Kelly vs. Lewis.
42—Thorp vs. Lowden.
43—Martens vs. Bornholtz.
44—Gardner vs. House.
45—Ferry vs. Knapp.
46—Brown vs. Williams.
47—Torpey vs. Williams.
48—Phillippe vs. Hopper.
49—Isler vs. Sangle.
36—Hartzog vs. Reid.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Morris R. Furman, grand larceny.
The People vs. George D. Bonel, grand larceny.
The People vs. Robert F. Muther, petit larceny.
The People vs. James Bell, assault and battery.
The People vs. James Nally Joseph May, assault and battery.
The People vs. Daniel Muyher, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Louis Brepson, grand larceny.
The People vs. August Richert, grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Mills, grand larceny.
The People vs. Jeremiah Clifford, James Hennesy, grand larceny.
The People vs. David Sullivan, burglary.
The People vs. Daniel Brannan, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
28—Baker vs. Remington.
44—Eberie vs. Graesser.
45—Baker vs. Campbell.
46—Quinn vs. Sherman.
48—Schmadeke vs. Lendahl.
49—Albrecht vs. Fitzsimmons.
50—Bender vs. Wardenburgh.
51—Morgan & Laird vs. Higgins.
52—Laird vs. Morgan.

Nos.
54—Altschul vs. Spellman.
55—Cohn vs. Mason.
56—Rogers vs. Finigan.
58—Albrecht vs. Fitzsimmons.
59—Lockwood vs. Lemon.
60—Keenan vs. Glaw.
61—Bage vs. Chaplin.
62—Rafter vs. Eitel.
63—Brennan vs. Farrel.
64—Hamilton vs. Ravenhill.
65—Beasley vs. Morgan.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONTRACT—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT—THE STATUTE OF CALIFORNIA—THE LATE SENATOR BRODERICK'S ESTATE.

John A. McGlynn, Executor of David C. Broderick, plaintiff in error, vs. H. S. McGraw, Administrator.—This is a writ of error, under the 25th section of the Judiciary act, to reverse a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of California. On the 1st of July, 1858, David C. Broderick, then a Senator from California, at the City of New-York, made his promissory note, there dated, for $10,500, payable at the Chemical Bank, in that City, ten months after date, to the order of A. Welch. On this note a payment of $3,500 was made before the note matured, as appears by an indorsement signed by the payee; and afterward the note was indorsed by the payee to McGraw. Broderick died some time prior to the 20th of October, 1860, on which day letters testamentary were granted on his estate.

The debt due McGraw on this note was duly proved and allowed by the proper Probate Court at San Francisco against the estate of Broderick. McGraw demanded of the executor payment in the gold coin of the United States, and refused payment in any other currency. And thereupon, on the 4th of January, 1864, he filed his petition in the Probate Court to compel such payment in United States gold coin. In this petition he states that there were then assets sufficient to pay the debts in coin. On the 8th of March following the executor filed his answer, in which he states, among other things, that he had caused the whole amount of principal and interest due on the note to be tendered at the Chemical Bank in the City of New-York, in the year 1864, in "lawful money of the United States," which sum still remains in that bank subject to McGraw's order; but McGraw refused the same. The Probate Court, upon these proceedings, ordered and decreed that the executor pay the debt "in United States gold coin." To that order and judgment directing the payment of the claim, in so far as the claim directs the payment thereof to be made in United States gold coin, the executor excepted, and thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of California, and on such appeal the judgment of the Probate Court was affirmed.

The case then came here, the plaintiff in error contending that if the Legal-tender act be a constitutional act of Congress the judgment which denied the right of the plaintiff in error to pay this private debt otherwise than in the gold coin of the United States, is against law and must be reversed, for the law expressly authorized the payment and discharge in the Legal-tender notes. The language of the statute and its manifest intent and policy, extend to all private debts without exception, and this is a private debt.

The judgments of the Court below were founded on the following California statute:

"In an action on a contract or obligation in writing for the direct payment of money, made payable in a specified kind of money or currency, judgment for the plaintiff, whether the same be by default or after verdict, may follow the contract or obligation, and be made payable in the kind of money or currency specified therein; and in an action against any person for the recovery of money received by such person in a fiduciary capacity, or to the use of another, judgment for the plaintiff, whether the same be by default or after verdict, may be made payable in the same kind of money or currency so received by such person."

It is then said the language of the act is broad and comprehensive. It makes these notes "lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt." If, therefore, the act be constitutional, (as is here assumed,) and the demand for which the judgment below was rendered be a debt within the meaning of the act, (not being for duties on imports or interest on the public debt,) it follows that no statute of California could except such debt from the operation of the statute, or authorize the judgment here in question.

The defendant in error contends that it is entirely a question of local law, with which this Court has nothing to do. The Probate Court compelled the executor to state in what currency he held the funds of the estate. The Supreme Court of California has held that the power was rightfully exercised, and this Court must assume that judgment to be correct.

J. M. Carlisle, for plaintiff in error; J. A. Wills, for defendant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

EXAMINATION IN BANKRUPTCY—WITNESS—COUNSEL—CERTIFICATE.

In the matter of Michael W. Fredenberg.—In this case the certificate of the Register showed that a witness was under examination before him who objected to being examined on the ground that, there was no authority to examine a witness in any matter under the Bankruptcy act, unless there be a question in controversy to be settled by testimony, and not until after the examination of the bankrupt himself. Notwithstanding the objection, the witness was examined, but on request the register certified the question to the Judge. The witness was represented by counsel.

Held by the Court—That it is only a party, *i. e.*, the bankrupt or a creditor, who can take the opinion of the Court on a certificate in this way, and not a witness.

That it is only parties who are entitled to be represented by counsel either before a Register or the court, unless where a witness is made a party to some collateral proceeding.

That the Register was right in deciding that the witness was properly under examination.

That the witness' objection was so frivolous that if persisted in, it would have been a clear case for the imposition of costs and punishment for contempt.

That by going on with the examination he waived the objection, and there was then no point or matter to be certified by the Register within sec. 6 of the act, and the Register should have refused to certify the question.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT—Feb. 4.

Before Judge Benedict.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL IN THE DEVLIN CASE.

The United States vs. John Devlin.—On the opening of this court, to day, Mr. De Witt, counsel for John Devlin, moved that his client be admitted to bail, pending the argument for a new trial. He read several extracts from Conklin's reports and other works, showing that bail in such cases as the present was allowed, and argued that, strengthened by those authorities and the usual practice of the law courts, he was fully justified in making the application.

District-Attorney Tracy opposed the application, and said that after a conviction for misdemeanor a prisoner could not be admitted to bail.

Judge Benedict remarked that he had looked over a similar matter a month or two ago, in the Southern District Court. In holding a criminal term over there, he inquired about the practice in that Court, and was informed by Mr. Sedgwick that in a State Court in cases of felony or misdemeanor, bail was never taken after conviction. It was stated by the District-Attorney of that district that Judge Smally had always refused bail after conviction. He entertained no doubt about the power of the Court to take bail, or the propriety of it in every case where bail could be taken so as to insure the attendance of the party. The Government did not want money, but the presence of the prisoner. He would look into the matter, and perhaps might confer with Judge Blatchford in reference to the practice of the Court, and would reserve his decision until to-day.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—Feb. 4.

Before Judge Mullin and a Jury.

CANADIAN DRAFTS—HOW PAYABLE, IN GOLD OR GREENBACKS?

The Ontario Bank of Montreal vs. J. S. Bradford.—The defendant was sued by a Montreal bank, as the acceptor of two drafts, of about $1,000 each, drawn in Canada, but accepted in this City. The principal question on the trial was whether the drafts should be paid at gold rates or in greenbacks—in other words, whether, taking the whole transaction together, it must be considered as a foreign or a domestic contract. After hearing all the facts, the Court held that it was not a foreign contract, and directed the jury to find a verdict accordingly.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.—Feb. 4.

Before Judge Hogeboom and a Jury.

RUN OVER IN FIFTH-AVENUE—ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Jeremiah Crowley vs. W. W. Clark.—On the evening of the 25th of October, 1865, the carriage of the defendant was driven down Fifth-avenue, and when in the vicinity of Forty-second-street the horses knocked down and trampled upon the plaintiff, who at that time was, with others, engaged in sweeping the street. The plaintiff is a man aged 68 years. He brought this action to recover $5,000 damages for the injuries inflicted upon him by, as he alleges, the gross carelessness of the driver of defendant's carriage. He was taken to the hospital and confined to his bed for two or three weeks. The testimony of Capt. Hart, (now of the Harbor Police,) tended to show that the driver was intoxicated when taken to the Station-house, soon after the accident. The whole issue turned upon the question of fact, whether the plaintiff had been negligent, or whether the accident was to be attributed solely to the carelessness of the defendant's driver. After a full and fair charge by the Court, the jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

For plaintiff, Mr. James M. Smith; for defendant, Mr. Chambers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Feb. 4.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL QUESTION.

J. Shurston Smith at al. vs. Abraham D. A. Miller et al.—This action was brought to recover $2,968 69, the balance due on a bill of goods sold by plaintiffs, who were merchants in this City, to the defendants, who are merchants in Buffalo, on the 5th of November last. The defence was a payment. The facts, as admitted on both sides, were these: Defendants sent to plaintiffs, on the 18th of November, a draft for the amount due them, on Jas. K. Place, of this City. The draft was received by plaintiffs on the 19th of November, and on the same day was presented to Jas. K. Place & Co., accepted by them, and a check given for the amount on the Manufacturer's Bank, where the drawers of the check kept their account. Plaintiffs deposited the check in the Citizens' Bank, where they kept their account, on the same day it was received, and immediately wrote to defendants acknowledging the receipt of the draft on J. K. Place & Co. and its acceptance and payment by them. The check went in due course of business to the Clearing House and thence to the Manufacturers' Bank, where it arrived about noon on the 20th of November, and was refused payment, news having reached the bank that Jas. K. Place & Co. had failed. Defendants proved that at the time the check was drawn, J. K. Place & Co. had a balance in their bank amply sufficient to pay it, and they offered to prove, although it was ruled out, that if the check had been presented on the day it was drawn, (the 19th,) it would have been certified or paid at the option of the holder. Defendants offered to prove further that even on the 20th of November Place & Co. had a balance in the bank sufficient to pay it, but that this balance was seized or witheld by the bank as security for a call loan outstanding against J. K. Place & Co. The point at issue is whether plaintiffs or defendants shall be the losers by the failure of J. K. Place & Co., and as this was entirely a question of law, (the facts being undisputed,) the Court directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiffs, and 30 days' stay of proceedings, to enable defendants to make a case for the General Term.

Abbott & Gerry for plaintiffs; Evarts, Southmayd & Choate for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART I.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

EJECTMENT.

Wm. R. Carnes vs. George W. Platt.—This action is brought to obtain possession of two lots of ground in Thirty-ninth-street, this City, now held by defendant. It appeared from the testimony that in 1854 Charles W. Houghton was the owner of the lots, and in August of the same year the Merchants' Bank of Boston obtained a judgment against him for $7,000. Execution was issued and the lots were sold at Sheriff's sale, the purchaser being the wife of the plaintiff in this action. The defence is that the lots in question in equity belonged to two brothers of C. W. Houghton, and that before judgment was obtained C. W. Houghton conveyed them to C. L. Anthony, but through neglect the deed was not recorded till after the judgment. Anthony conveyed them to Elijah Houghton, who mortgaged them to Platt, the defendant herein, who claims them under a foreclosure. The plaintiff claims that the deed of C. W. Hougton to Anthony was not delivered till after the recovery of the judgment, and the trial turns mainly on this question of fact.

Case still on.

D. T. Waldron for plaintiff; C. S. Webb for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 4.

By Judge Barnard.

James M. Smith *vs.* Alice Smith; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

Crawford *vs.* Walter et al.; motion denied.

Boudy et al. *vs.* Kammerer; amendments allowed.

Isaacs *vs.* The Third-avenue Railroad Company; case settled.

Phelps *vs.* Bagley et al.; motion granted.

Bagley *vs.* Phelps; motion granted.

Norris *vs.* Little; order granted.

Wehle *vs.* Schaeffer et al.; motion denied.

Chambers *vs.* Baldwin; motion denied.

Crawford *vs.* Walter et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 4.

By Judge Jones.

Mary J. Tucker *vs.* John Meeks et al.; motion granted.

Patrick Farrel *vs.* Townsend Jackson; motion granted without costs.

Jas. J. Hillsburgh *vs.* Amelia Warren; motion granted.

Dr. A. Shotwell *vs.* J. W. Putnam et al.: motion granted; Geo. B. Clarkson appointed assignee.

Wm. W. Janeway *vs.* David R. Grannis, executor; motion granted.

Moritz Van Bruck et al. *vs.* Frederick M. Peyser; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were thirty-one cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Of these 19 were charges of petty larceny, 9 of assault and battery, 1 of cruelty to animals, and 2 of misdemeanor. The severest sentence inflicted was imprisonment for three months, no case of a grave character being on the calender. The cold weather, while it increases the hardships of the poor, does not seem to add to the calender of petty crimes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The Grand Jury was impanneled in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, with Mr. Francis H. Amidon as Foreman.

The only case tried before a jury was that in which Thomas Jordan, the steward of the steamship *City of Baltimore*, appeared as the defendant. The prisoner was charged with unlawfully retaining possession of about $230 worth of English gold coins, which had been given to him for safe-keeping by a steerage passenger named Michael Colwell, on a recent voyage to this country. Upon cross-examination the complainant admitted that he was somewhat intoxicated when he parted with his property, and could not, therefore, swear positively to the identity of the accused. The jury deliberated briefly upon the testimony and then rendered a verdict of acquittal, whereupon the prisoner was discharged.

William Jackson, jointly indicted with Henry Smith, who was recently sent to the Penitentiary for two years for complicity in this offence, was permitted to plead guilty to a charge of stealing a watch worth $12 from the pocket of Philip Fehr, of No. 250 Broome-street, while the victim was looking at a burning building in Division-street on the 10th ult. He was remanded for sentence.

John Farrell, a laborer, 25 years of age, was brought up for felonious assault committed upon the person of Michael Malloon, of No. 98 Broome-street, on the evening of the 4th of December last. This was only one of a number of similar complaints against this prisoner, who, if the indictments are to be believed, is notorious for his indiscriminate attacks upon defenceless persons with the pistol or knife. He was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—Feb. 4.

Before Judge Gilbert.

COMMISSIONER FUREY AND THE CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Eugene Brennan applied for a *mandamus* to compel Street Commissioner Furey to enter into a contract with him for cleaning the streets of the Eighth Ward. Judge Gilbert denied the motion for *mandamus*, on the ground that the relator had not a legal right to have the contract executed, and the Common Council and the Street Commissioner were vested with a discretion on that subject which the Court could not control. It appears the Common Council advertised for proposals for cleaning the streets of the Eighth Ward for one year, and Mr. Brennan was the lowest bidder. The Common Council, however, only awarded him the contract for six months, and under advice of the Corporation counsel, Street Commissioner Furey refused to enter into contract for that time, on the ground that it would not be legal, the proposals being made for one year. Mr. Brennan then applied for a *mandamus*, with the above result.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Feb. 4.

Before Judge Thompson.

DAMAGES TO A MILK CART.

Henry Randall vs. John Boyle.—This was an action to recover $175, compensation for damages caused to plaintiff's property, by reason of his milk-cart having been injured through the carelessness of defendant. Boyle is a plumber, and was employed in November last to do some work at a house in Livingston-street. For the purposes of his business he caused an excavation to be made, opposite the premises. At 5 o'clock on the moaning of the accident plaintiff's milk-cart was being driven up Livingston-street, when it unfortunately fell into this excavation, breaking the cart, spilling the milk, and was the means of losing three customers, for all of which—inasmuch as he alleged it was caused through the negligence of defendant—Randall asked for the amount above mentioned. Boyle denied all negligence. The jury found for the plaintiff, $150, with costs.

Mr. J. M. Greenwood appeared for plaintiff; Mr. T. P. Barnard for defendant.

BROKERAGE.

Archibald T. Lawrence vs. Harriet D. Talmadge—This was an action for $650. Defendant was owner of some property in Furman-street, between Joralemon and State streets. Wishing to dispose of it she declared her intention to receive applications for purchase. Plaintiff made some offers to buy the property, but failed to come to an agreement. He then, as he says, at the request of defendant, acted as broker for the sale of the property, and succeeded in obtaining as purchasers, Messrs. Hulbert & Livingston, who paid a large sum for the property, and for his brokerage and commission in so doing he claimed the sum of $650. Mrs. Talmadge denied that she ever invested Mr. Lawrence with any authority to act as broker; that in May last the property was disposed of by her attorney, for whose services in so doing she paid the requisite compensation. Evidence on both sides has closed, and Judge Thompson will charge the jury this day.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—Feb. 4.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

BURGLARY.

The People vs. Mary Butler.—The prisoner is a middle-aged woman, and was charged with having burglariously entered the house of Roswell F. Howe, No. 236 Dean-street. The evidence of the plaintiff was to the effect that the prisoner was an occasional servant at his house. At 11:30 P. M. on the night of the 3d of December he arrived with his wife from Bedford. At 12 P. M. he fastened the doors and windows of the basement and parlors, but on awakening in the morning was told by his servant that the house had been robbed during the night, and the burglar had effected an entrance through the basement window. The property stolen consisted of wearing apparel, and was valued at $72. Mrs. Eliza Wood, whose property had been taken away, having sworn to its value, a woman named Mary Tart, No. 390 Columbus-street, deposed that a woman answering prisoner's description had sold her some clothes for $5, which clothes Miss Wood claimed ownership of. Laurence Powell, officer, proved the arrest of the prisoner, and the finding of some of the stolen goods on her person. She was found guilty and sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

Anne Farrel was charged with having attempted to steal some property from the store of Dubernell & Co., No. 188 Gold-street. Mr. Dubernell was the only witness in the case, and his evidence was that the accused came to his store on the 15th November, in company with a young man. Her companion priced some goods, and while the attention of the storekeeper was engaged the prisoner attempted to steal a piece of cloth, but was detected in the act. For the defence, it was urged that inasmuch as the goods had not been taken out of the store, no larceny had been committed. The jury found her guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. She was sentenced to a year in Sing Sing.

LARCENY.

John Kelly was arraigned on a charge of petty larceny from Bridget O'Neill, but the testimony was insufficient to warrant a conviction, and so the prisoner was discharged.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 4, 1868.

$190,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C '62	111⅜	100	Adams Ex. Co	74
5,000	do	111⅜	100	do ... s30	74
7,000	do ... Small	110⅝	100	do	74¼
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109¾	200	do	74¼
78,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	110⅛	300	do	74¼
100,000	U.S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	108⅛	100	do ... 2d call	74
3,000	do	108	50	Mer. U. Ex	35⅛
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101⅛	143	Wells Fargo Ex	43
30,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s C.	104⅜	50	do	42
6,000	do	104⅛	60	Amer. Ex	70
10,000	Tr. Nts., 7 3-10s, 2d series ... s3	107⅛	300	Mer. U. Ex	36
10,000	do ... Small	107⅜	100	do	35⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s ... x-c	63⅛	250	do	35⅝
5,000	do ... 2d call	64	100	do ... 2d call	35⅝
17,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅜	100	do	35⅜
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	102⅜	60	U. S. Ex	75
5,000	Conn. War L'n	99⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. R	127⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s, ex c	44⅜	800	Erie R	74⅜
10,000	Ill. Con. Bds. '79	99¾	200	do ... b30	74⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	81	300	do	74
2,000	T. & W. 1st. Ex.	90½	100	do	74⅛
20,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M.	72	100	Hud. Riv. R	145
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	89	100	Mich. Cen	112½
3,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Bds	85	100	do	112½
6,000	Long Dock Bds	98	100	do	94⅛
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	97	700	Reading R	94⅛
1,000	Lack. & West. 1st	95	2100	do	94⅜
1,000	Mich. S. 6s, '83	89	30	do	94⅛
3,000	Erie 2d M. '79	103⅛	300	M. S. & N. I. R	91
13	Bank of Commerce	116⅛	100	do	90⅞
85	Ocean Bank	102½	100	do	90⅝
30	Cent. National	104	100	do ... b30	91
50	Ninth Nat. Bk	104	100	do	90⅞
15	Imp. & Trad. B'k	118	300	Clev. & Pitts	96⅞
8	St. Nicholas B'k x d	102	15	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	106
10	Merchants' Ex. Bk	107	200	Chic. & N. W	59⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pr	37½	100	do ... s.0	59
140	West. U. Tel	36⅛	300	do	59⅛
300	do	36⅛	100	do	59½
83	do	36¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b60	73⅞
1050	do	36	300	do	73⅞
200	do	36	100	Clev. & Tol	111
20	N. Y. Guano	12	300	do	110⅞
50	Pacific Mail	110⅜	200	do	110¾
200	do	111	400	do	111
100	do	111⅜	100	Chic. & R. I	98⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	97½	300	do	98⅜
200	do	97	100	do	98⅞
100	Del. & Hud. Ca	150	300	do	98⅝
12	do	149¾	200	do ... s30	98⅞
12	New-Jersey R	132	100	do	98½
			10	do	100
			100	M. & St. P	47⅛
			300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	64⅛
			200	New-Jersey Cen. R	116
			500	Ft. W. P. & C	101⅛
			100	do ... s60	100⅞
			100	do	100⅞
			100	Alt. & T. H. Pf	72⅛
			1600	O. & Miss. R	32⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C	111¾	100	Chic. & Alt	135
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	111½	100	Cum. Coal Pf	36
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¾	100	Adams Ex. Co	73⅞
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C, '65	110	100	do	73⅞
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	104⅝	200	do	73⅝
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d series	107⅝	100	do	73⅞
1,000	do	107⅜	300	do ... s30	73⅝
69,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅜	25	Wells Fargo Ex	42
2,000	do	60½	100	Mer. U. Ex	33⅞
20,000	do	60⅝	100	do	33
1,000	do	60⅜	100	do	32⅞
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s ... x c	64	200	do	32
3,000	Missouri 6s	103	100	do	32⅛
7,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	88	200	do	32½
600	West. U. Tel	35⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. R	127⅛
100	do ... s30	35⅜	200	Erie R	74
100	do ... s10	35⅝	1800	do	74⅛
100	do	35⅝	20	Hud. R. R	144⅝
400	Quicksilver	25	300	Reading R	94⅛
100	do	25⅛	10	do	94⅛
100	Mar. Pref	14	300	M. S. & N. I	90⅞
300	Pacific M	109	100	do	90⅞
300	do	109⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R	134
300	do	109⅜	100	do	134⅛
500	do	109	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf	75
100	do	108⅞	100	do ... b30	74⅞
100	Canton Co	58	100	do	73⅞
300	Atlantic Mail	97	100	Clev. & Tol	110⅞
200	do	96⅞	600	Chi. & R. I	98
400	Ohio & M. R	31⅞	200	Mil. & St. P	47⅞
1200	do	31⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	64⅞
1000	do ... b10	31⅞	100	do	64⅞
			100	do	64⅛
			400	P., Ft. W. & C	100⅞
			100	do	100⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Adams Ex	75	500	Reading R	94⅝
100	do	74⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	65⅝
200	do	74⅞	100	P., F. W. & C	101⅛
300	do	74⅝	100	do	101⅛
2800	do	74	500	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅛
100	do ... s30	74⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts	97
200	do ... c	73⅞	200	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16
100	do	73⅝	100	do	16⅛
130	do ... b10	74⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I	91⅛
600	Mariposa Min. Co	8	100	do	91⅛
100	Mer. Union Ex. b10	36	100	do ... b10	91⅛
100	Pac. Mail	110⅛	200	do ... b3	91⅛
100	West. U. Tel ... s30	36⅛	300	Chic., R. I. & P	99⅛
500	do ... s30	35⅞	1200	do	99
200	do	35⅞	300	do	98⅞
200	Atlantic Mail	97⅜	100	do ... s10	98⅛
200	do	97⅛	300	do ... c	98⅜
400	N. Y. Cen ... x-d	127⅛	400	do	98⅞
2600	Erie R	74⅛	300	do ... c	99
600	do ... b3	74⅛	500	do ... c	98½
300	Erie R. Pf	80⅛	200	Cl. & Tol	111⅛
			800	Chi. & N. W. Pf	73⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells, Fargo Ex	42⅜	200	P., F. W. & C	101
100	do ... b10	42⅜	200	Mil. & St. P	47⅛
50	Adams Ex	74⅝	100	do ... c	47⅛
300	do	74⅝	100	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅛
200	do	74⅝	500	do	32
100	do ... c	74⅝	300	do	31⅞
300	do ... s60	74	200	M. S. & N. I. R	90⅝
400	Mer. U. Ex	34⅜	200	Bost. Hart. & E	16
1000	do	34	100	do	15⅞
25	do	34⅛	1500	Clev. & Pitts	96⅛
50	do	34⅛	400	Clev. & Tol	110⅛
200	do	34	400	do	110⅛
200	Quicksilver	25⅛	600	do	110⅛
200	Pacific Mail	110⅛	1500	do ... b3	110⅛
100	do ... c	110⅛	100	do ... c	110⅛
200	do	110⅛	200	do ... b10	110⅛
100	do	110⅛	400	do	110
300	West. U. Tel	35⅞	100	do ... c	110⅛
300	do	35⅜	2100	C., R. I. & P	98
200	Atlantic Mail	97	300	do	97⅞
800	N. Y. Cen ... x d	127⅜	800	do	97⅞
1200	Erie R ... b3	74⅛	200	do	97½
800	do ... b10	74⅛	500	do ... c	97⅞
200	do	74⅛	300	do	98⅛
300	do	74⅜	100	do	97⅜
200	do ... c	74⅜	100	Chic. & N. W ... s30	59⅛
100	Hud. R. R	146	100	do	60
300	Erie R. Pf	80⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf	73⅛
20	Reading R	94⅛			
500	do	94⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	At. Mail	96⅞	300	Ohio & Miss. R	31⅛
200	W. U. Tel	35⅛	1000	Mich. S. & N. I	89⅞
100	do	35⅛	100	do ... b3	89⅞
100	do ... s10	35⅛	400	do	89⅞
50	do	35⅛	200	do	90
1200	N. Y. Cent ... x-d	126	200	do	90⅛
800	do	125⅞	300	Bos., Hartford & E	16
50	do	125⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts	95⅞
200	do	126⅛	600	do	96
600	Erie R	73⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol	110
300	Erie Pf	80	200	Chic., R. I. & P	97⅞
300	do ... b3	73⅞	500	do	98
300	Reading R	93⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R	59⅞
400	P., F. W. & Ch	100⅛	2600	Chic. & N. W. Pf	72⅞
200	do ... s30	100⅛	500	do	73
300	do ... b3	100⅛			
100	Mil. & St. Paul	47⅛			

Tuesday, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Gold Room opened with increased confidence among the speculators for the rise, and sales were made at 141⅝@141¾ ℔ cent., but later in the day one or two decided sellers appeared in the market who were credited, by rumor, with the purpose of *bearing* the current prices. The sales fell to 141⅝@141¼ ℔ cent. The Washington special telegrams, although sensational as usual, had no particular effect in the Gold Room. They were tried on the Public Funds this afternoon in the shape of a rumor that the President and Secretary of the Treasury were "at outs" with each other—in other words, that Mr. McCulloch would have to leave the Department. This rumor, and the absence of cable dispatches up to 3 o'clock P. M., caused the Funds to leave off dull, and at a decline of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. from the best sales of the morning. The Foreign Exchanges were firm at 109¾ for 60 days, and 110¼@110⅜ short sight on London for the standard or select signatures. Some considerable purchases of Gold and Silver bars, received by the last California steamer, have been made for export by Wednesday's or Saturday's steamers. We hear of no important export demand for Gold Coin. Money is cheap and easy to the Stock Brokers to-day, and prime paper is passing through the Discount Brokers' hands on very moderate terms, 6@7 ℔ cent. for short dates.

The Railways at the Stock Exchange broke down from 1 to ½ ℔ cent., and the market was generally heavy through the day, and especially so at the late Boards. The Miscellaneous Shares sympathized in this turn, and speculation ran quite strong against the Express and Steamship Stocks at the same time that sales appeared to be pressed by actual holders. Adams sold at 74@73¾; Wells, Fargo at 42½. Merchants' Union at 32½; Pacific Mail at 109@108¾, and Western Telegraph at 35¾@35⅜ ℔ cent. The break in the Railways was owing, in some measure, to a sudden fall in Chicago and Rock Island from 101@103 yesterday to 98@97½ ℔ cent. to-day. The news from Iowa that the Tracy party, who recently sold 49,000 new shares, have secured ample legislation in their favor not only to legalize this transaction, but to force the completion of the Des Moines and Omaha Extension, and to continue their own rule in power until June, 1869, has taken their opponents here by surprise. The advantages which the latter expected to gain by their proceedings in the New-York Courts are thus in a considerable degree neutralized, and the same legislation in the West is designed to defeat any contemplated change in the administration of the Road next June. In the consolidation of the original Chicago and Rock Island Road with the Mississippi and Missouri extension west of the Mississippi, a year ago last October, the usual annual election of Directors of the former was pretermitted for 1867, and the next election appointed for June, 1868. The Iowa Legislature now directs that this election shall be postponed to June, 1869. Erie Stock broke down to 73⅝@¾ ℔ cent., and the decline in this Stock and Rock Island caused a heavy feeling in the afternoon in all the New-York and Western Roads, including Michigan Southern, which showed so much strength yesterday and this morning. The Border State Bonds were steady in prices and in large demand for Tennessees and Missouris. The latter sold as high as 103 ℔ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night, The Railways rather better than at the Boards:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅜	104⅞	Missouri	103	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅜	Northwest	60	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	108⅛	N. West Pref	73⅜	73⅞
N. Y. Central	126⅞	127⅝	Rock Island	98⅛	100
Erie	73⅞	74⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅞	101⅛
Hudson	145	146⅛	W. U. Telegraph	35⅛	36⅞
Reading	93⅞	94⅜	St. Paul Pref	65	65
Mich. Southern	90⅛	91⅛	St. Paul Com	47	48
Ohio and Miss	31⅞	32⅛	Pacific Mail	109⅛	110⅛
Pittsburgh	96⅛	97⅛	American Gold	141⅜	141⅜
Tenn 6s, new	60⅜	60⅜	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	139	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111⅞	5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	107⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅞	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅞	10-40 regs. 1874	101⅜
5-20 coup., small	111	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	108	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	93
N. Y. Canal 7s	102½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c '68	63⅜
N. Y. Canal 6s	102	Tennessee new bds	60⅜
N. Y. 5 ℔ cents	95⅜	Virginia 6s., ex-c	44⅜
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101⅛	Virginia 6s., n. b	49⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101⅛	Georgia 6s	67
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81
Illinois reg., 1860	99⅛	North Carolina 6s. x. c	50
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	North Car. 6s. n. b	50
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Missouri 6s	102
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Mis. H. & St. Jo. s	85
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	102
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅛	California 7s	130
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Illinois War Loan	99⅛	Rhode Island 6s	99⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Hanover	110
Manhattan	135	Irving	105½
Merchants	113	Metropolitan	128½
Union	115	East River	97½
America	137	Shoe and Leather	109
Phenix	104	Continental	100
Greenwich	160	Commonwealth	105½
National	109	New-York County	140
Seventh Ward	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
State of New-York	109	Park	144
Commerce	116	Central National	103½
Mechanics B'k Ass	112	Fourth National	103½
Ocean	102½	Ninth National	104
American Exchange	116½	Oriental	130
Bank of the Repub	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 2d M	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	67½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72
Erie 1st Mort. extd	103½	Gal. & Chi. extended	97½
Erie 7s. 2d ind .. 1879	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind .. 1883	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94½
Erie 7s. 4th ind .. 1880	94½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	92½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	99½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103	Cleve. & P. 2d M	98
Mich. new 1st M. 8 ℔ c. '82	110	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109	Cleve. & P. 4th M	75
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M	92½	Chi. & Alton S. F	99½
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c	99½	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	105	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	65
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Pennsula R. R. bonds	86
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv	85½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	90
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M	85½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	79
Han. & St. J. con	83	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	100
Del. L. & W. 1st M	97	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	74
Del. L. & W. 2d M	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½
Del. L. & W. 1st Mort	97		

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the fourth week in January:

1868	$242,283 09
1867	199,489 72
Increase	$42,793 37

The Michigan Southern Road earned the last week in January:

1868	$122,946
1867	95,700
Increase	$27,246

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,700,863 31; total payments, $598,109 87; balance, $99,584,225 19. The receipts include for Customs, $342,000; for Gold Notes, $191,000.

The Irving Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of 5 ℔ cent., and Government tax payable on demand, on a cash capital of $200,000, leaving a cash surplus of $106,016 56.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,218,009. Included in the exports were 16,590 bales Cotton.

The Rock Island Company—A New Phase.

From the New-York Tribune, Feb. 4.

The Rock Island Railroad Company is before the Legislature of Iowa for relief, in the form of a bill which directs it to build without delay its road from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, under penalty of forfeiting the lands granted by the State to the Mississippi and Missouri road. The consolidation of the Rock Island with the latter road is legalized,

"*Provided*, said consolidated railroad company shall also apply to such construction, completion, and the equipment thereof, all the proceeds of 49,000 shares of said capital stock, issued and sold by said consolidated company, or for it, by or under the direction of its Executive Committee or the agents thereof, since the 13th day of September last, or so much thereof as may be necessary for that purpose, and the issuing and sale of said shares of the capital stock of said consolidated company as full paid shares and sale of the same for less than the sum of $100 per share by its officers, are hereby confirmed and declared valid; and the same are and shall be deemed and taken to be full paid shares of said consolidated company, issued and sold for the purposes of completing said line of road from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, and not liable to any calls or assessments. *And provided further*, That the Board of Directors of said consolidated company *shall postpone the annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors thereof until the first Wednesday of June, A. D.* 1869, and that said Board of Directors shall make and file with the Secretary of this State, on or before the first days of July and January, until said road is completed, a report in writing, verified by the President or Engineer, showing the progress of the work, the portions of the road finished, how much under contract, and the amount expended thereon. In case the said consolidated Company shall neglect to comply with any of the requirements of this act, it shall forfeit to this State all its franchise and corporate acts acquired by or under the laws of this State, and all lands in such case which have been granted to aid in the construction of said road, or any part thereof, by this State or the United States, held by said consolidated Company, or by any person or persons by, through or under them, shall be forfeited, and shall revert to this State, any conveyance or incumbrance by said Company to the contrary notwithstanding."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Laurens-st., No. 214, 25x100	$41,000
Greenwich-st., w. s., 26.6 ft. e. of Warren-st., 17.1 x80	25,000
Houston-st., n. s., 360½ ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.4½	21,650
W. Houston-st., Nos. 161, 163, 70.6½x11.10x73.7x16.9 x17.6½	8,000
Ridge and Rivington sts., s. w. corner, 25.7x72.11	11,700
Rivington-st., n. s., 25.0½ ft. w. of Ridge-st., 69.11x 24.11½	22,700
Willett-st., No. 67, 20x100	6,800
Wooster-st., Nos. 215, 217, 219, 71.3x86	nom.
6th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 90.10½x25	12,750
21st-st., n. s., 123 ft. w. of 1st-av., 26x98.9	30,000
28th-st., s. s., No. 155, Carpenter's property, 25x98.9	9,500
41st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x98.9	12,000
54th-st. and 7th-av., n. w. corner, 25.5x100	10,000
58th-st., n. s., 235.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20.1x100.4	8,500
63d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 2 lots, 25x124.4	4,950
75th-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x129.9	12,000
99th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 7 lots, 189.11x100.9	15,400
110th-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.10	6,500
112th-st., n. s., 283.4 ft. e. of 12th-av., 16.8x100.11	4,000
115th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 150x100.100	nom.
116th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.11	3,200
120th-st., n. s., 650 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.11	1,400
125th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	[illegible]
147th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 7 lots, 50x99.11	2,424
1st-av. and 38th-st., s. e. cor., 148.1½x125	130,000
2d-av., w. s., 25.4 ft. north of 42d-st., (3 lots,) 75x90	15,000
3d-av., e. s., 49.10½ ft. s. of 21st-st., 24.2x85	13,300
5th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 95th-st., 25x100	5,000
5th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 83d-st., 25x100	10,000
5th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 95th-st., 25x100	7,500
6th-av. and 26th-st., n. e. cor., 24.0¾x100 ... in gold	42,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 414, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th floors, 3 years, per year	5,000
Broadway, No. 745, 5 years, per year	9,000
Grand-st., No. 484, 3 years, per year	800
Greenwich-st., Lot 23 Trinity Church property, 20x75, 21 years, per year	325
Rosevelt-st., No. 96, 2 years 7½ months, per month	42
Rutgers-slip, e. s., Nos. 943 and 945. Rutgers estate, 10 years, per year	1,250

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Buffalo-av., 25x127.9½	$150
Carroll-st., n. e. s., 20.4 ft. w. of Van Brunt-st., 20x40.1x—x63	4,500
Carroll-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 20x100	3,175
Collyer-st., s. s., 75 ft. of 2d-st., house and lot, 25x100, quit claim 1863	2,200
Dean-st., s. s., 103.9 n. w. of Hoyt-st., house and lot, 21.4x100	10,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 228 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x100	400
Douglass-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Howard-av., 75x100	600
Nassau-st., s. s., 47.3 ft. w. of Hudson-av., h. and l., 17.6x85	3,100
Van Buren-st., n. s., 408.4 e. of Nostrand-av., 16.8 x100	4,800
1st-place, n. s., 26 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	2,500
2d-place and Court-st., n. e. cor., 20.10xhalf the block	4,800
North 3d-st., lot No. 83, 25x87	800
Gates-av., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 75x200x85x 130x—x50.9½x50x100	3,800
Graham-av. and Broome, n. e. cor., 20.2x102.2x37.6x 102	770
Miller-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x100	1,500
Putnam-av., n. s., 100 w. of Bedford-av., h. and l., 20x100	7,000
10th-av., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of 15th-st., 66x100, quit claim	nominal

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., s. s., bet. Smith and Boerum sts., 5 years, per year	$500
Montrose and Bushwick avs., n. cor., 5 years, per year	125
South-3d-st., No. 8, 5 years, per year	1,050

Bushwick.

Jay-st. and Union-av., n. w. cor., 75x100	$5,000

New Lots.

Smith-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Liberty-av., 75x100, quit claim	$500

Flatbush.

Diamond-st., n. s., 421 ft. e. of Main-st, 100x200	$3,500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is now the standard authority upon all business affairs.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	19	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	5,406	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	10,487	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	300	Pork, bbls	93
Cornmeal, bags	1,168	Cut Meats, pkgs	719
Wheat, bushels	19,980	Lard, pkgs	2,173
Corn, bushels	56,807	Beef, tcs. and bbls	9
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	150
Oats, bushels	2,675	Petroleum, bbls	1,468

ASHES—Have been slow of sale at $8@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been dull at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and steady, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands to-day 134,989 bags, including 119,978 bags Rio and Santos.

COTTON—Has been quiet and quoted lower to-day, influenced in part by efforts to realize on speculative account. The aggregate sales since our last have been 2,049 bales, including 574 bales to shippers, 600 bales to spinners, 575 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows in their letters for to-morrow's steamers, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	16¾	17	15¾@17½
Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	18 @18¼
Low Middling	18½	18¾	18¾@19
Middling	19	19½	19¾@20
Good Middling	21	21½	22 @22½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,077
Receipts last week	17,840
Receipts preceding week	20,395
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	102,838
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	329,177
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	16,590
Exports, since Jan. 1, 1868	56,078
Exports since Sept. 1	195,290
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,192,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,040,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	697,000
Exports same time 1866-7	453,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	353,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	590,000

FISH.—The demand has been limited for most kinds within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has declined 5c.@15c. ℔ bbl., on a very light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 30: very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 60@$10 30: common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 40@$11 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 70 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 30
Extra State	9 60@11 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@14 00
Extra Genesee	11 35@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00@16 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. at $9.90@$11 40 for common to fair, and $11 40@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 370 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5 80@$5 90 for City, $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 for Western, and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,450 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$14 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 170 bbls. were sold at $13 50@$14 ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in more demand at $4@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request at about previous prices. Sales since our last of 16,850, bushels, including No. 1 Spring in store, at $2 50; and Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 47, delivered, and Amber Pennsylvania at $2 65 ℔ bushel. Corn has been rather quiet to-day, opening buoyantly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 64,000 bushels at $1 27@$1 30, chiefly at $1 28@$1 29 for New Mixed Western, $1 32½ for Old do., in store, $1 24@$1 25 from dock, for New Yellow Jersey, $1 20@$1 33 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 68@$1 80 ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand at former rates; sales, 13,500 bushels Canada Wheat at $2 10@$2 13, and reported $2 15 for Choice, part to arrive. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 2,250 bushels at $1 70@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand at former rates; sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c. chiefly at 84c., in store, and 86c., afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Messrs Edward Bill & Co. notice thus: "The receipts of Flour continue liberal, and the want of an active export demand is seriously felt—still, with few exceptions, the general feeling is that of confidence in present prices, and many are sanguine of an advance in the Spring. The depression in other kinds of business and the difficulty in making collections has the effect to make city buyers cautious, and their purchases are for immediate sales only. During the last week quite a speculative inquiry has been apparent for the low grades of Western and State Extras without any material advance in price. As California brands are relatively cheaper than other grades from White Wheat, they have lately attracted more attention and the demand has increased. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull and somewhat irregular in value. The operations in Wheat have been on a limited scale and prices are nominal. Our present asking rates are above the limits of most of the export orders. A few cargoes of Spring (on the Canal) have been disposed of at moderately low figures. Rye is in better request. Oats are lower with a good local demand. For Indian Corn prices are variable—the supplies are chiefly New. The want of freight room retards shipping operations. The Export Clearances from this port for the fortnight past consist of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 7,835 bbls. Flour, 92,103 bushels Wheat, 303,540 bushels Corn; to the Continent, 1,859 bbls. Flour, 6,679 bushels Corn; to South America, 1,639 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. To all other ports, 10,606 bbls. Flour, 6,261 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,638 bushels Corn, 10,967 bushels Oats, 465 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 21,939 bbls. Flour, 6,261 bbls. Corn Meal, 94,103 bushels Wheat, 311,857 bushels Corn, 10,967 bushels Oats, 465 bushels Peas.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, Jan. 31, 1868	266,747	4,265,971	2,499,080
New-Orleans, Jan. 23, 1868	253	....	240
Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1868	13,215	33,889	142,919
Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1868	2,846	....	175,181
Boston, Jan. 22, 1868	18,863	10,836	2,750
California, Dec. 24, 1867	9,185	3,568,532	....
Other Ports, Jan. 23, 1868	16,800	12,785	8,701
Total	327,909	7,907,013	2,828,871
To about same period, 1867	87,923	1,878,443	3,416,205
To about same period, 1866	104,865	1,179,204	4,214,140
To about same period, 1865	69,637	1,471,520	72,369

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Jan. 31, 1868	30,612	352,910	193,314	21,729
Other Ports, to latest dates	6,716	....	26,188	....
Total	37,328	352,910	219,502	21,729
To about same period, 1867	2,095	38,622	41,436	8,060
To about same period, 1866	4,021	108,456	87,338	18,363
To about same period, 1865	12,639	....	68,531	....

HAY—North River Bale has been in demand at $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive yet steady, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c., ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been slow of sale since our last; prices have not varied much.

LATHS—Have been quiet at unchanged prices.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for, including: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in light demand, at about previous figures.

MOLASSES—Has been sparingly purchased to-day, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 52c.@53c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@59c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 90@$7 50 ℔ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 63c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 18 ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Market—Week ending with Feb. 3—Sperm—The market has been quiet, and we have no transactions to report. Whale—Has been in better request and sales were made of 300 bbls. Northern, for manufacture, and 290 do. for export, at 65c. ℔ gallon, and 480 do. Southern, for do. reported at 64½c. ℔ gallon, delivered in New-York:

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 3, 1868	2,583	900	24,900
Exports for the week ending Feb. 3, 1868	31	....	23,272
Previously	2,903	2,026	29,408
From Jan. 1 to date	2,934	2,026	52,680
Same time last year	....	307	33,875

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather better request, within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 130,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces, 56x60, 6¾c. at the close of the week; 10,000 pieces, 60x64, private terms; 80,000 pieces, 64x64, private terms; 35,000 pieces 64x64, 7c.; 7,000 pieces, 64x64, 7½c.; 15,000 pieces, 64x64, 7½c.; 10,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅝c.; 20,000 pieces, 64x64, 7½c. per yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very light request at drooping and irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$21 62, closing at $21 50 cash, for Old Mess; $22 50@$22 65, closing at $22 62, regular way, for New Mess; $19@$19 50 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 380 pkgs. Bacon has been in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 650 boxes at 10½c.@11c. (the latter rate for choice City) for Cumberlands; 11½c.@11⅝c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11½c., chiefly 11½c. for Long Ribs; 13½c.@13⅝c. for Short Clear, and 12c.@12½c. for Long Clear, ℔ lb. Lard is held above the views of buyers, and is quiet; sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½@14⅜, and small lots of very choice at 14½c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in fair request at 10½c.@10¾c. for City, and 9½c.@9⅝c. for Country, ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 665 bbls. Tierce Beef is in slack demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$34 50, and India Mess at $37 50@$39 ℔ tierce; sales 180 tcs. Beef Hams have been rather heavy at from $28@$32 for poor to choice; sales 375 bbls. Butter is in demand at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues salable and steady at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	26 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	8 @11

RICE—Has been sparingly sought after within a range of from $10@$11 for Carolina, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quiet, but essentially unaltered in value.

SEEDS—Have been quoted steady, on a very moderate business in all kinds.

SPICES—Have been quite dull at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 645 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12c.@13⅞c.; and 530 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at 14½c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 109,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c., 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 58,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quite dull since our last; 71 hhds. Kentucky sold at 8½c.@11c.: 50 bales Yara on private terms. Of the movements in this line, in January, Messrs. M. Rader & Son, in their monthly circular, speak thus: "The demand for Kentucky Tobacco has been steadier during last month than could be well expected, considering the season and our ill-assorted stocks, to which the light arrivals added but very little really desirable. The main demand was for low grades, from lugs to low cutting, and qualities suitable for manufacturing fillers, for which prices ruled very firm and with a tendency to advance, and of which about 2,000 hhds. were disposed of at 5½c @6c. for trash and very common; 6½c.@7½c. for sound, and 8c.@9½c. for low cutting and fillers. Of the better grades about 1,100 hhds. were taken, in some instances, at a little easier rates for old, but very firm on new crop, of which, owing to the limited supply of suitable quality, but here and there a few hhds. were taken by manufacturers for wrappers at 15c.@18½c., and some parcels for export, as sample lots. Of the above sales, 1,000 hhds. were for consumption, 2,100 hhds. for export. It is too early to pronounce judgment on the present crop, still sufficient has been received to confirm the prevailing opinion that there is some useful tobacco in the new crop, particularly in the Western District, but that generally it is much mixed with green and unripe leaves. Of new Clarksville, several small parcels have been received, neatly handled, but rather short, lacking substance and yielding but little Leaf. With all these deficiencies, we understand that prices in the West rule higher than last season, and as we can perceive no reasonable grounds for this in the position of foreign or home markets, it will much retard a legitimate demand, and lead to ultimate losses to those who are sanguine enough to expect to make better prices for a poorer article. We quote for the month of January, in currency:—Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@11c.; Medium do., 9½c @14c.; Good do., 12½c.@16c.; Fine do., 14½c.@20c.; Selections, 17c.@22c. ℔ lb. Of new crop Virginia some 60 hhds. were sold here at 5c.@5½c. for frosted and common Lugs, and 10c.@16c. for Leaf. The previous estimates of that crop are confirmed; the quality in part considered very good, but some complaints of being less substantial. *Seedleaf Tobacco*.—Contrary to the expectations of our jobbers, the trade in this article continued dull until the middle of the month, when some purchases of Connecticut fillers, for shipment back to Connecticut, caused some speculation in this grade, but not of sufficient amount to affect prices. Transactions were mostly of a retail character until the latter part of the month, when several lots of Pennsylvania were taken for California and the North of Europe, at enhanced prices. Quotations for Seedleaf: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@10c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 18c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@55c. for old, and 35c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 3½c.@4½c. for old, and 3½c.@4½c. for new; average lots, 6c.@10c. for old, and 9c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new, ℔ lb. *Spanish Tobacco*—There was a fair demand throughout the month for fine grades of Havana Fillers, of which sort there is very little left on the market; the poor and medium grades are neglected. The sales reach 1,200 bales, within our quotations, and 400 bales for export, most of which were fine grades, at 29c. ℔ lb., gold, in bond. 180 bales of Remedios Tobacco brought 75c. *Yara Tobacco*—The increased arrivals and high prices demanded for this sort has checked the inquiry. The sales are 279 bales at 88c.@92½c. for assorted, and 81 bales I cut at 19c. ℔ lb., gold, in bond, for shipment. We quote as follows: Havana—Common, 70c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@85c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05 ℔ lb. Yara—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; Average lot, 85c.@92½c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* continues dull—the sales comprising a few lots of Black Work for export, and a small jobbing trade of Bright Work, at prices within our previous quotations. We quote: Black Work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been in some request at steady rates.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and unsettled in price.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite depressed, to-day, and rates have been quoted lower; yet shippers have not been making any very extensive engagements, as they generally look for a further material reduction in rates. For Liverpool, there were shipped, by steamer, 600 bales Cotton at ½d.@⅝d. ℔ lb.; 750 tierces Beef at 7s.@7s. 6d. ℔ tierce, and 1,200 tierces Lard at 40s. ℔ ton. For London, 250 bbls. Pork at 5s. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, by steamer, 22,500 bushels Corn at 10½ ℔ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
NORMA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Signor Massimiliani, Signor Susini. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE POLICE SPY. Mr. E. Eddy as the Police Spy.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

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"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

On Tuesday night one of the gates of the City of Cork was undermined and blown up, supposed by Fenians, and the telegraph wires leading into the city were cut. No other demonstrations were made. Several persons who are supposed to be implicated in the affair were arrested.

The British troops in Abyssinia are represented as being well supplied and in good condition. The advance under Gen. NAPIER was in the vicinity of Antolt.

The *Nazione*, published at Florence, asserts that the French and Italian Governments are again striving to arrange for a convention to settle the Italian question.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Supplemental Tenure of Office bill was taken up, the question being on Mr. SUMNER's motion to exempt from the operation of the bill the agents of the State Department. A letter from the Secretary of State was read, showing the duties performed by these agents and the necessity for their retention. The morning hour expired, and the subject was postponed. Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Senate in favor of the Supplemental Reconstruction bill, and the subject occupied the Senate until 3 o'clock, when the Tenure of Office bill was again taken up. Mr. SUMNER urged his motion and a general debate ensued. The bill was finally sent back to the Committee and the Senate adjourned.

The bill regarding the rights of American citizens abroad occupied the attention of the House during the morning hour, and was then postponed until to-day. Debate followed upon the bill declaring forfeited certain lands heretofore granted to Southern railroads. Messrs. ELDRIDGE, MUNGEN and NIBLACK, speaking in opposition to it, and Messrs. HOPKINS, SHANKS and others favoring it. The debate was not concluded. The correspondence between Gen. GRANT and the President, relative to the Secretary of War, was presented by the Speaker, and after having been read, was, on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, who moved the previous question, referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The correspondence will be found in other columns of the TIMES this morning. The Southern Railroad Bill was again taken up, but without disposing of it the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

At a large Fenian meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, speeches were made by Gen. O'NEILL, Vice-President GIBBONS and Col. WALSH. Gen. O'NEILL, on behalf of the Fenian organization, offered the President of the United States, in case of war with England, the services of 100,000 Fenians.

The Republican Convention of Bradford County, Penn., held on Monday evening last, unanimously passed resolutions recommending the nomination of Gen. GRANT for President and Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW for Vice-President.

A large fire occurred on Pike-street, Port Jervis, N. Y., at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The buildings of JACOB POPE and Mrs. HARRY STUART were destroyed, but the goods were nearly all removed.

A destructive fire at Frankfort, Ky., Monday, destroyed property valued at $40,000, upon which the insurance was $20,000.

The steamer *Clara Dolson* was burned Monday night. She was valued at about $30,000, and was insured in a Cincinnati office.

The second session of the New-York Sunday-school Teachers' Institute was held last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. RALPH WELLS presided, and Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., and Rev. T. L. CUYLER, D. D., participated in the interesting exercises, in the presence of a very large audience.

An examination was had yesterday at the Tombs before Justice KELLY in the case of JACOB BLOOMINGDALE, *alias* George R. Spelmann, *alias* George Wilson, charged with swindling RUFUS HATCH, of No. 17 Broad-street, out of $100 under the pretence that he was the Secretary of a Benevolent Association. He was committed for trial.

The steamer *Ville de Paris* has been seized by Marshal MURRAY, in a suit against the vessel for $4,500 damages, for alleged non-delivery of a portion of her cargo in France.

A motion was made in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, yesterday, to admit JOHN DEVLIN to bail pending the argument for a new trial. The motion was opposed and Judge BENEDICT reserved his decision until to-day.

The motions now pending in the action of FISK & BELDEN, &c., vs. The Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, were called up again yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers. After some discussion between counsel as to the propriety of an adjournment, it was finally determined that the motion of the plaintiffs, made on the supplemental complaint, be set down for argument for Friday next. The motions to continue the injunction, and for an attachment against a witness for contempt, and also the motion for the appointment of a receiver, are to be argued on Thursday next before Judge CARDOZO.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday the Grand Jury was impanneled, after which they proceeded to the disposition of a lengthy criminal calendar. WM. JACKSON pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and JOHN FARREL pleaded guilty of felonious assault—both prisoners were remanded for sentence. THOS. JORDAN, steward of the steamer *City of Baltimore*, was tried and acquitted, upon an indictment charging him with stealing $230 from a steerage passenger, on the latest trip of that vessel to this port.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge BARNARD presiding, in the action entitled J. M. SMITH vs. ALICE SMITH. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

In his weekly report, submitted to the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. HARRIS says that in the week that ended Saturday there were 379 deaths in New-York, including 68 in the public institutions. There were 142 deaths in Brooklyn, besides 16 in county institutions and streets beyond the city limits.

Produce and merchandise were generally in light request yesterday. Flour, Corn, Pork and Cotton were less firm at the close. The freight engagements were limited at reduced rates.

Live hogs are selling at a slight advance in price. Receipts are comparatively light, with a strong market, at 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight, for prime corn-fed hogs. The demand rather exceeds the supply. Animals all sold.

The Public Debt—What is Meant by a Dollar.

The difference of opinion which prevails as to the precise nature of the obligation which the Government took upon itself in the issue of its five-twenties, as to the medium in which they should be paid, arises from the habit, long indulged in, of treating a promise to pay as being the actual dollar. Perhaps on no subject is there an equal amount of misconception, due to the efforts of those who, for one or two centuries, have, in the interests of the issuers of paper money, befogged the public as to its true character. It requires very little attention to arrive at just conclusions upon the subject. The promise contained in the five-twenty bonds is to pay a certain number of *dollars*. The first point to be settled is what is meant by a dollar. The lexicographers inform us that it is "a silver coin of Germany, Holland, Spain, the United States, Mexico, &c., of different values."

But the acts of Congress of April, 1792, and of January, 1837, define what it is with perfect accuracy. The first says that—

"There shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint coins of gold, silver and copper, of the following denominations and descriptions, viz.: * * * Dollars, or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain 371 grains and 4-16 of a grain of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver.

The standard of both gold and silver coins of the United States shall hereafter be such that of 1,000 parts by weight, 900 shall be of pure metal and 100 of alloy, and the alloy of silver coins shall be copper."

By the act of January, 1837, the weight of the dollar was reduced to 412½ grains of standard silver.

It was also provided by law—

"That upon the coins struck at the Mint there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side of each there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold, silver and copper coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscription 'United States of America' and a designation of the value of the coin."

In a more recent act it was also provided that—

"In addition to the devices and legends upon the gold and silver and other coins of the United States, it shall be lawful for the director of the mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause the motto, 'In God we trust,' to be placed upon such coins hereafter as shall admit of such legends thereupon."

These acts remaining unrepealed upon the statute books are in force to-day, binding and in operation at the Mint and upon the people of the United States and upon every department of its Government. *There is in our laws no other description of a dollar.* No accurate idea of an American dollar can be formed except from these acts of Congress. They were passed in pursuance of the power devolved upon Congress, "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."

It is proper now to inquire into the precise nature of the legal tenders now in circulation. The promise is as follows: "The United States will pay the bearer one dollar at the Treasury in New-York." This form was adopted in pursuance of the acts 25th of February, 1862, and July 11, 1862, each authorizing the issue of $150,000,000. The act of January, 1863, required that the notes issued under it should be payable on demand, but this is not material. *What dollar* was thus intended which the United States promised to pay at its Treasury in New-York? Clearly the dollar required to contain 412½ grains of standard silver, and to have a stamp indicating its value and nationality. The word dollar under our laws has no other signification. No other idea can be formed of it, excepting by those who have been grievously misled by the mistaken champions of a paper system, who doubtless suppose that the promise to pay a dollar is fulfilled by the substitution of another promise of the same character, and thus present a constant round of deception in which a mere shadow would appear in the place of the solid substance, which labor mines from the bowels of the earth.

Now, let us suppose that the five-twenty bonds had contained on their face a promise to pay only a Treasury note of equal denomination, instead of the dollar established by Congress—the Treasury note subject to such depreciation as the Government in its discretion might produce by the issue of others—what would have become of the loan created by Congress with that distinct feature impressed upon it? Every one knows that there would not have been a single taker of it; and yet this is the exact view taken of the true meaning of the acts creating the five-twenties by the class of repudiators who urge that the Government shall pay a bond calling for dollars with a form of security lower in dignity, and pay this with the same, and so on forever, the creditor not to know until he is paid to what extent the Treasury notes which are to run in this unceasing round have been depreciated by larger issues.

The mere statement of the case amounts to a sufficient argument. To give the bonds of the United States such an interpretation would be accounted as dishonesty by the whole civilized world; but its worst effect would be to expand our industry on the wings of paper money just so long as we acted upon that view, and hamper all our enterprises with the curse of an irredeemable paper system.

The opposite view which treats the bonds of the United States as being of a like character with those issued by every other State in Europe, and with those issued by this Government anterior to the rebellion, looks to a time not distant when our industry shall be established on a firm basis, when we shall be able to meet our obligations of every description in the recognized money of the world—Gold and Silver—and then we may be able to point to the new motto authorized for our coins, "In God is our trust," with the confidence which honesty and uprightness inspire.

Judge Field and His Accusers.

The *Evening Post* has a dispatch stating that the House Judiciary Committee will meet on Friday "to begin the investigation ordered by the House as to the language reported to have been used by Justice FIELD regarding the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws." The correspondent adds:

> "It is the intention of the Committee to examine the matter thoroughly, and in view of this a large number of witnesses have been summoned to appear on Friday.
>
> The friends of Justice FIELD are endeavoring to hush the matter up and, if possible, to avert an investigation; but in this they will be disappointed, for the members of the Judiciary Committee express themselves firmly determined to sift the case, and will not hesitate to report articles of impeachment against Justice FIELD if the statements are proved."

We hope that the Committee will not suffer all its zeal for judicial decorum and impartiality to evaporate in the Field investigation. If dinner-table gossip is to be hunted up and arrayed for the purpose of proving what one Judge said on a certain occasion, will it not be proper to find out what the other Judges have said on other private occasions? An impression has in some manner got into circulation that three of the eight Judges are ready to affirm the constitutionality of reconstruction, while five are ready to affirm the contrary. The impression is so distinct and deep that the House has made it the pretext for passing a bill requiring the concurrence of six to invalidate the law. How, then, was the knowledge of the private opinions of the Judges ascertained? Have the whole eight indulged in after-dinner talk, or have the three that are radically "loyal" formally reported themselves to the Committee—leaving the non-reporting five under the stigma of being opposed in opinion to the Congressional plan? If not thus, by what hocus-pocus did the Radical leaders manage to ascertain the dimensions of the obstacle in the Court, and the Judges who might be relied upon to prevent a three-fourths judgment? These inquiries are pertinent if not proper. For if Judge FIELD is to be impeached for having whispered to a friend whose legs were under the same mahogany, we may, with equal propriety, sift the table-talk of his brother Judges, that we may discover where the leak is through which the House got its information about the five and the three. The Committee should be impartial as well as the Judges.

We do not see, indeed, how the impeachment of the Chief Justice can be refused if the Committee reports in favor of punishing Judges who express political opinions. If Judge FIELD may not converse about reconstruction in a dining-room, is it lawful for Judge CHASE to go about the country delivering political speeches and haranguing crowds touching the laws that should be enacted? If one may not privately express the opinion that Congress has exceeded its powers should the other be allowed to declaim by the hour as to the powers which Congress may exercise over the South? Or is it the political complexion of the opinion which constitutes the difference? Is it to be declared punishable in a Judge to utter privately a syllable against the action of Congress, and eminently meritorious in another Judge to lecture publicly on the other side? It seems to us that whatever difference exists between the cases is in Judge FIELD's favor, and that, if he is to be impeached, the Chief Justice cannot decently escape the same fate.

Guaranteeing a Republican Form of Government.

Mr. SUMNER's method of making the United States a nation is reproduced periodically in the columns of Radical journals. Sometimes it wears the form of an argument for forcing universal negro suffrage upon the States, North and South alike. At other times it is a plea for universal education, and yet again for abolishing obnoxious laws in particular States. Everywhere, however, it asserts the right of Congress to do whatever the majority consider requisite to carry out their idea of a republican form of government.

The Philadelphia *Press* has an elaborate attempt to prove that the guarantee clause in the Constitution not only empowers the intervention of Congress in the affairs of States, but renders that intervention a duty as often as the States depart from the Congressional standard. Because the Constitution provides that the United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of government, it is alleged that Congress must take cognizance of the legislation of States, and exercise a revisory authority over the work of their Constitutional Conventions. "A continuous supervisory power" is what the *Press* declares to be one of the responsibilities of Congress; and this continuous supervision is to apply to both the organic law and the ordinary legislation of all the States. Whatever Congress considers essential to a republican form it is bound—according to this doctrine—to engraft upon every State in the Union. But as Congress is not always of the same partisan stripe, the precise meaning of the phrase, "republican form," is not susceptible of a permanent definition. The Democrats of next year may differ from the Republicans of this. The "continuous supervisory power" which to-day inflicts upon every State unqualified negro suffrage, may to-morrow carry out the doctrine that this is a white man's government, and may compel the disfranchisement of the blacks in consequence. Of course, this possibility of the reversal of the work does not enter into the Radical calculations. Their purpose is to render reversal impossible, by doing whatever their own interest seems to require while they have the power.

We do not apprehend the success of a plan which under the pretence of fostering loyalty and republicanism aims at the subversion of the Constitution and the States. The argument of the *Press* will be as barren of conversions as the rhetoric of the Massachusetts Senator. Still the enunciation of the pretension which both uphold as the logical result of extreme principles, deserves to be remembered as an illustration of the direction in which Radical reconstruction tends.

If mere expansion were progress, the extremists might be set down as a progressive party. They are certainly an inventive party, with a constant readiness to do whatever is needful for their own ends, and a constant disposition to find preëminently loyal excuses for whatever is done. Just now they are resolutely endeavoring to reconstruct the Union, with special reference to the maintenance of Radicals in power. They began by reconstructing the South, first moderately and more lately despotically. Then they cast longing eyes upon unregenerate Maryland and Kentucky, and at this moment are engaged in a pitiful attempt to curtail the representation of both in Congress. And now the more outspoken of their number throw off disguise, and proclaim the necessity of overhauling every Northern State in which the negroes are disfranchised. "A continuous supervisory power" is to be employed to mould the Constitutions of New-York and Pennsylvania after the model which Mr. SUMNER would impose upon Alabama and Mississippi.

It is evident that there is no limit to the extravagance of these very Radical politicians except that which the impatience of the country may impose. Usage and local right and constitutional principle are as nothing in their sight. They are engaged in the ambitious task of making what they may be pleased to call a nation, and to accomplish the object they are prepared to repudiate the theory and to reverse the practice which the American people have hitherto respected as constitutional. The plan is, indeed, to revolutionize the Government, and to reduce the States to the grade of municipalities, with all real authority centered at Washington. Even this will not suffice, however, unless the absolute central power be wielded by Radicals. This must be guaranteed, or other guarantees will be rated as nothing.

But the States? Well, it is possible that they will have something to say before the Radical process of making a nation be perfected. And it is not altogether improbable that when they do speak, it will be for the purpose of preserving the Constitution in the sense in which it was framed by its republican authors. Instead of securing "continuous supervisory power," we think it not unlikely that the promoters of the revolutionary programme will be sent to the rear, and that the business of guaranteeing a republican form of government will be transferred to more worthy hands.

The Alabama Claims.

It is somewhat mortifying to contrast the tone and temper in which our differences with England are discussed in the English newspapers and in the American Congress. Lord HOBART and Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, in communications which we copy from the London *Times*, treat the question of the *Alabama* claims in a manner befitting its dignity and importance, and bring to its discussion an amount of learning and of critical acumen which cannot fail to instruct the judgment of all dispassionate readers on both sides of the Atlantic. In Congress the subject seems to be turned over to Mr. W. E. ROBINSON, who treats it—according to his own capacity and taste. And we don't think we have any reason to be proud of the manner in which he does it.

Our Government has demanded of Great Britain payment of damages caused by the rebel privateer *Alabama* during our civil war. The demand rests partly, on the allegation that she was fitted out, armed and manned in a British port, by connivance or neglect of the British Government, and in violation of the obligations of Great Britain to the friendly Government of the United States; and partly on the ground that by her premature, unjust and unfriendly recognition of the South as a belligerent, and of the rebellion as a *war* in the legal and technical sense of the term, Great Britain really gave the South existence and a flag on the high seas. Great Britain consents to submit the claim, so far as it rests on the first ground, to arbitration,—but refuses to allow the rightfulness of her recognition of the South to be thus drawn in question. And Mr. HARCOURT, in the letter signed "Historicus" which we published yesterday, shows, what is undoubtedly the fact, that the latter aspect of the case is the only one which we deem of real importance.

The repayment of the specific damages caused by the *Alabama* and vessels of her class during the war, is a matter of comparatively small consequence. The whole sum would not pay the cost of a single week's operations in the war by which some of our hot-headed zealots glibly talk of enforcing payment. And when deductions are made for damage done to British commerce in consequence of our prosecution of the war, the balance would scarcely cover the expense of maintaining a single man-of-war for a single month. As a financial operation the prosecution of this claim would scarcely cover the cost of an arbitration,—and it has really but little to do with the case as it has been presented to the British Government.

Our real complaint against England is for her premature recognition of the South as a belligerent power. Our people regard it as having been hasty, unfriendly and, in effect if not intent, hostile to our Government. But for that, the South could have had no navy, no flag, no power to inflict damage upon our commerce, and very little of the ability she showed to carry on the war with vigor and effect upon the land. We hold England, therefore, largely responsible for the duration, magnitude and enormous cost of the war by which the rebellion was suppressed.

But that is scarcely a wrong to be redressed by the payment of a special class of damages which the war inflicted. If this complaint is just,—if it was the premature recognition of the South as a belligerent, which made the war so great and so costly, then England owes to us payment for much more than the damage caused by the *Alabama*. It is an injury not to be measured, and certainly not to be redressed, by the payment of money. When France during our Revolution lent us her aid, England treated her intervention as a ground of war. And if we are to resent the action of England at the outset of our rebellion as a hostile act,—as an act of intervention in aid of the rebels,—war is the only form of resenting it, suitable to the character and adequate to the magnitude of the wrong inflicted.

We do not believe that any great results will flow from our diplomacy on this subject. And we have not the slightest suspicion that our people intend to be betrayed into war with England on account of it. War with England now means war with England and France combined; and for such a war, or for any war with any great power, our people have not the faintest shadow of desire. The Fenians among us, having little to lose and a great deal of resentment to gratify, would gladly plunge the country into war with England, with or without cause; and as we are on the eve of a Presidential election we shall have a great many people of all parties flattering their passions and courting their favor. We do not conceal from ourselves that there is more or less of danger in this situation. Action of the Government may be coerced by party zeal and for party ends, which will imperil peaceful relations. But the settled judgment and common sense of our people is utterly averse to war with England, for the redress of any wrongs we have sustained at her hands during our civil conflict. Such a war would be fruitless of good, and fruitful only of the most disastrous and fatal calamities. We have had war enough for at least one generation. Nothing but the most imperative necessity impelled us into that,—and no urgency less imperative will be allowed to impel us into another. We certainly believe there is good sense and moral force in the people of the two countries, quite sufficient to overrule the passion and the rancor in either that may seek to embroil them in war.

Iron-Clads as Articles of Commerce.

Prussia, according to the London *Times*, has now got the most formidable iron-clad in the world—a fleet in herself. The *King William* was built in the Thames for the Sultan, but as the Commander of the Faithful seemed averse to parting with his piastres she was offered to the British Government by her builders. While the Lords of the Admiralty were in turn calculating her dimensions in terms of yards of red tape, Count BISMARCK stepped in and bought her over their heads. She carries eight inches of iron and ten of teak backing, while the disposition of the coal in bunkers on either side still further protects the vital parts of the machinery. Her armament consists of twenty-six 300-pounders, and she is expected to make fourteen knots an hour. The *Times* asserts that no British vessel afloat would have a chance with her, and in naval tactics now-a-days individual strength is supreme—if the *King William* could sink the *Warrior* single-handed without sustaining injury, then six *Warriors* would be of little more avail.

This buying and selling of iron-clads is one of the strangest features of the strange times we live in. Because the Sultan was hard up, the English Admiralty dilatory, and a Thames shipbuilding company anxious to realize, Prussia becomes a naval power! BISMARCK is not a man for half measures, and there is nothing to prevent Prussia, who a few years ago had not a dockyard or a ship, having just as good a chance of becoming the first naval power in Europe, as France or England. The Clyde, the Thames and the Tyne, as well as our market, are open to all buyers, and the Power that makes the largest operation in iron-clads wins. Before long, there will be a regular iron-clad exchange established, and rates will fluctuate like those of gold. Just now we are sellers, and hear with satisfaction that business is brisk in Europe. One distinctive feature in the new branch of business is that markets are not easily glutted. The more Prussia buys, the more likely France is to come into the market with good terms, and iron-clads will be quoted still higher. If the Sultan would only reduce the expenses of his harem, and save, he might soon be in the market once more, and set Russia buying again. Altogether, the prospects for holders are pretty good at present.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. ROBINSON seems nervously zealous about the safety of several of our naturalized citizens who went to England openly and avowedly to aid the Fenian movement, and who were arrested and punished by the British Government. Mr. ROBINSON describes them as "rotting in British dungeons," which, we trust, is simply a figure of speech. He wants the United States to teach the British lion that "the time has passed when it could trample on American citizens;" but has the time ever been when the royal brute could do so? He wants the President and the people to be "roused from their lethargy"—and he *don't* want "the bird that should soar to be in the gutter beneath the ignoble foot that tramples on it." No more do we, Mr. ROBINSON, no more do we! It ought to be stopped. We are glad the House turned the matter over to Gen. BANKS. He will fix it if anybody can.

The *Tribune*, in one of its explosive moods a few days since, declared that "Congress was a Thermopylæ of the universe, where its firmness or its weakness determines the fate of unborn millions." The Buffalo *Commercial*, after protracted and profound meditation, confesses its inability to discover what this means; but it recalls to mind the fact that "the *old* Thermopylæ was a very fatal spot to those who undertook to hold it." The unborn millions possibly may never be born, if Congress follows the *Tribune's* advice.

A colored delegate in the South Carolina Convention has offered a resolution declaring that Congress has not passed any confiscation bill and probably will not, and the only way to procure land is to buy and pay for it. That is sensible and creditable. The fact that it was left for a colored delegate to propose such a declaration, and that one was found able and willing to do it, shows that all the dangers to the governments of the Southern States are not likely to come from the colored portion of their population.

The House Judiciary Committee is engaged in investigating the question whether a Judge of the Supreme Court has expressed an opinion in conversation that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are not constitutional. It is said they intend to impeach him if he has. Suppose they find that he expressed the contrary opinion;—is he to be impeached in that case? In what consists the suspected offence,—in his private expression of *any* opinion, or of some particular opinion? Is it lawful to express an opinion on one side of the question, but not on the other? Or is it unlawful to hold an opinion against the constitutionality of a law?

Mr. DONN PIATT, a prominent Republican of Ohio, writes to the *Tribune* that, in the recent Congressional canvass in the Eighth District, Col. BEATTY, the Republican candidate, "placed himself fairly on the financial platform of Gen. BUTLER," and that "*our people* rallied to this cry with a life and enthusiasm that reminded us of the war times." This confirms the statements previously made on this subject, and detracts somewhat from the satisfaction which the Republican victory was calculated to convey. It is certainly unfortunate if the success of the party is to be purchased only by the degradation of the national character and the destruction of the national credit.

In nominating Mr. WISEWELL to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, unless positive statements made in regard to him are false, President JOHNSON has put in peril the integrity and efficiency of that most important department of the public service. It is all very well to parade Mr. WISEWELL's services in the war, but these are not now the services he is appointed to perform. No man should fill that place whose character is not beyond suspicion,—and Mr. WISEWELL is said to have been personally connected with schemes for defrauding the Government in regard to the whisky tax, and is known to have been pressed upon the President for that office, with intense and interested earnestness, by the whole "whisky ring" of the country. The President has yielded to a pressure which it was his most imperative duty to resist and defeat; or else he has acted from motives that should have no place in the selection of an officer for that most responsible and important place. We should regard the confirmation by the Senate of this appointment as a most serious public calamity.

We have not heard much of Gen. LOGAN, of late, but are glad to learn, from one of our Western exchanges, that he has not been idle. Indeed, if that authority can be relied on, he must have had his hands full, and we are not surprised that he has not been able to appear much in public. The journal referred to, without committing itself to any positive statement, says that the General, "after having slain the Nemæan lion, and the many-headed hydra of secession, may now be proceeding to cleanse the Augean stables." If these conjectures be well founded, he certainly has a good deal of a job on hand. He has our best wishes for his success.

We heartily record the charitable suggestion of the *World* that a lodging-house be established where, during these terrible nights, the houseless can obtain lodgings. In this great City hundreds of men, women and children find themselves in the streets when night comes, with no bed to receive and no house to shelter them. Half a dozen active men could rent a building and fit it up with plain beds, where all who are thus unfriended could obtain decent and comfortable shelter with, perhaps, the additional and most welcome solace of a more or less substantial meal, on payment of a small sum and gratuitously if even the smallest sum cannot be raised. Will not somebody *at once* provide for this pressing want?

We hope the local Southern Press is not literally accurate in its description of the North Carolina Convention now sitting at Raleigh. One of the journals calls it the "Gorilla Convention," and goes on to say that "the unclean birds" who compose it are "whetting their bloody beaks preparatory to gorging themselves with party plunder;" and they are in the next sentence spoken of as "a collection of filthy, slimy reptiles, luxuriating and fattening in the green scum and stagnant pools of jacobin radicalism." We infer from this graphic description that the Convention must be of the composite order; made up of gorillas, unclean birds and reptiles—somewhat mixed and, we should say, wholly unpleasant and uncomfortable as daily companions. And on the whole, we feel rather consoled by the assurance with which the *Star* closes its article, that they will be disposed of just as soon as the people of the North "crush the radical viper that is now hissing in the Capitol at Washington." We beg them not to lose any time in finishing this little performance. It ought to be done as promptly as possible, for we are told that the gorillas, birds and reptiles already spoken of "are, with blood-shot eye and bloated cheek, staggering over the form of the prostrate South, leaving the mark of the tyrant's heel at every step." Such dreadful promenades, certainly, ought to be stopped.

We have at last a conviction, on a criminal indictment, for violation of the internal revenue law. That law is imperative in requiring a license for wholesale dealing in liquors, and imposes a heavy penalty of imprisonment for dealing in liquors without such license. Mr. DEVLIN was convicted of that offence in the Eastern District United States Court on Monday. The *Tribune*, in speaking of the case while the trial was going on, remarked that the Government would not *make as much* by carrying it through as the $100,000 that had been offered for compromising it. The Government may "make" something handsome, if it can convince whisky dealers that its revenue laws were made to be obeyed. The lesson is greatly needed.

By the order of the Czar a great number of printed papers have been distributed among the Christians of those countries subject to the Sultan, offering them the lands which several discontented tribes of the Circassians rather occupied than cultivated in the Caucasus, and which they have in a great measure deserted since the overthrow of SCHAMYL. Emigrants are offered a freedom from ordinary taxation for ten years, and the benefit of schools and hospitals erected by the Government. That mountain region of the Caucasus, though subject to storms and tempests, has valleys and hill-slopes of the greatest fertility, and would reward the labor of an industrious and agricultural people.

Some philantrophic people, who must be in want of objects for compassion, have petitioned Congress, "praying the appointment of Commissioners to go to Alaska to examine into the condition of the Indians." It is extraordinary to what distances people will sometimes go in search of causes of benevolent concern, when under their own eyes lie the distressed by thousands. Congress will next be petitioned, we suppose, to pay salaries and mileage for Commissioners to Booriobhoola Gha. At last accounts, the Alaska Indians were doing as well as could be expected, and seemed perfectly able to take care of themselves.

The rumors that FARRAGUT's presence with the American squadron in the Mediterranean has anything to do with sustaining the Liberal cause in Italy against the Pope, as well as against the Italian Government and the French Empire, we regard as simply *bosh*. Our Government is not about to enter upon an era of intervention in the affairs of Europe, just as it has vindicated so successfully the right of every nation to take exclusive charge of its own affairs. Admiral FARRAGUT may be expressing rather freely his personal sympathies with the Liberal movements everywhere; but he can scarcely be doing or saying anything in that direction as a representative of his own Government.

The Association formed to erect a monument to ABRAHAM LINCOLN announce that of the $200,000 required to erect a monument on the plan they have adopted, they have $134,000; if the remainder is not raised by April 14, they will reduce their plans, and build one the cost of which will be covered by the money that may be on hand. This is sensible and wise. We are glad they do not propose to begin a monument without the means of finishing it. One experiment of that kind is quite enough. The country ought not to think of a monument to anybody else until the one begun for Washington is completed; at all events it ought not to treat the memory of any one else as it has treated his.

The Taxes on Amusements.

Considerable agitation exists among the lesser theatrical managers on account of the proposed change in the manner or rate of taxation to be imposed on their business for the internal revenue. At present they pay two per cent of their gross receipts. This, all managers used to consider unjust, because, whether they derived any profit or not from a performance, they had to pay a tax on every dollar received in the box office. Now there are whispers that a combination of wealthy managers is urging the adoption of the newly proposed measure, and will send a representative to Washington to argue in favor of that rule, by which, instead of being required to pay any percentage whatever, each theatrical proprietor shall, every year, pay in advance $5,000. As may be imagined this movement causes great dismay to small theatrical folk, who see in this nothing less than an enforced closing up of two-thirds of the theatres and shows in the country. Beside the impossibility that exists of such a license fee being paid by the majority, they argue that if it were unjust to make them pay taxes, whether they got a profit or not, it is still worse to compel them to pay a small fortune in advance, and run the risk (by destruction of theatre or otherwise) of never even getting any money in their house at all. If the theatre be burned down a week after the license is paid, the license is of course not to be returned. It is not without some show of reason that the little managers urge that this proposition is an attempt on the part of their wealthy rivals to "crowd" the former, and confine the business of providing amusement for the public to three or four persons in each city. That this is the intention would be very unfair to say, but it certainly would be the result of such a measure. Certainly none of the minstrel companies or our lighter and less pretentious entertainers could afford to pay any such license. Indeed, there are very few regular theatres which can afford to pay $5,000 in cash to the Assessor before the doors are opened to take in a dollar. A very large proportion would all be closed under any such measure; and while it would not, perhaps, afford any good ground for lament if they were, still there is no greater reason why they should be. The larger theatres have not, as a general thing, shown much disposition so far to furnish entertainments which are more moral or elevating than those furnished by the smaller ones; and we hope that the real object of the measure is not to fill with audiences diverted from small establishments some of the large houses which may languish for want of patronage.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Dictatorship Bill—The Supreme Court Bill—Finances, &c.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3, 1868.

Speaking a few days ago in private conversation of the bill to establish a military dictatorship over one-third of the Union, a Republican member who had voted for it in the House of Representatives said, that "if the vote had been taken by ballot, it would have been beaten two to one." This confession is valuable as an evidence of the rigor of party despotism, never more apparent than now, and never more injurious to the best interests of the country. The author of it, like many others who gave their reluctant assent to the passage of the bill, deprecated the extremes to which the Republican Party in Congress has been tending. "Yet," said he, "what can I or others like me do? We can't go over to the Copperheads, so we must stay with the Radicals as a choice of evils."

It may be worth while to remark just here, that a political party which has no stronger justification for its action than that of a choice of evils, and no other claim to support than the "travel further and fare worse" inducement, exists by a very frail tenure, which it is constantly within the power of its opponents to destroy. Nor is the precise connection between opposing such a measure as the Dictatorship bill and "helping the Copperheads" visible to the naked eye from any stand-point but the limited one of a party Congressman. On the contrary, it would not be difficult for the student of the political horn-book to demonstrate that the Copperheads have not received in a long time such acceptable aid as was unwittingly rendered them by those who voted against them on the occasion referred to. Those who think differently will please explain, if they can, what but the radical legislation of the last Congress enabled the Democrats to carry New-York by 50,000 last Fall, and to come within 3,000 of electing Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's candidate for Governor of Ohio? It is not always safe to bring a political party down to the "choice of evils" standard; for out of several millions of voters several thousands are certain to mistake the greater for the less, and to choose accordingly.

The day after the passage of this remarkable piece of legislation through the House, I asked one of its especial champions how on earth a body hitherto accredited sane had decided on such a step? "Well," said he, "it won't do any harm. It won't pass the Senate. We didn't intend it should. All we wanted was to show these fellows down South what we *might* do if they didn't behave themselves; and we wanted to warn HANCOCK and ANDY JOHNSON that they must keep straight." The same day Senator WILSON said to a friend, that he "guessed the passage of the bill through the House would do all that was wanted, and it could hang up in the Senate for a while, anyhow." So we need not be frightened, after all, for what we had supposed a desperate and dangerous act of Congress, is but a legislative *bete noir*—something to fright the souls of political adversaries down South, and to "make HANCOCK and ANDY JOHNSON behave themselves" in their respective spheres. Or, perhaps, to dignify it with a more classic designation, it may be called a Congressional sword of DAMOCLES, to be kept in a condition of perpetual suspense over offending heads. The difficulty is, however, that if it should be deemed necessary to let it descend and do execution, it will not be an easy matter to confine it to the work of punishing the particular individuals over whom, according to the unimpeachable testimony of Senator WILSON and others, it now hangs its awful edge. There is record in enduring verse of a man once bitten by a dog—how the man recovered from the bite, and the dog it was that died. Let those who would indulge in a correctionary legislation like the Dictatorship bill, see this fate possibly foreshadowed in the untimely demise of this versified canine.

The bill to make the opinion of a minority of the Judges of the Supreme Court more potent than that of the majority, sleeps quietly in the Senate Judiciary Committee after the fitful fever under which it was pressed through the House of Representatives. The attentive reader of Congressional proceedings may have noticed that the next day after the House had, under the operations of that Parliamentary *garrotte* which is styled in meaningless euphemism "the previous question," passed the bill to emasculate the Supreme Court, it passed five hours in sweltering rhetoric over a proposition to legislate the marshal of the District of Columbia out of office. To partially abolish the [illegible] cial tribunal in the land was the work of simply no time at all. "Stand and deliver," said the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, "Your vote or your seat in Congress." And they all voted, from A to Z inclusive, in the affirmative. It only took an hour or two to pass the bill so far as the House was concerned. At which rate, according to an actual calculation, I find that Congress could abolish the world, the flesh and the devil in less than a week, only give them the trifling assistance of the previous question. But when it came to a bill, affecting a $2,000 stipendiary, why, that was a different matter. The marshal of the District of Columbia must not be legislated out of existence with impunity. That matter must be discussed—the reasons *pro* and *con* must be examined, and the vote must be recorded with fear and trembling, and with that sense of responsibility to constituents which a wise providence has implanted in the Congressional breast. *Festina lente* is a mild though classic form of expressing the degree of caution which ought to characterize the approach to such a reformation as a change in the mode of appointing a $2,000 marshal; but in such a matter as the abolition of the Supreme Court, why, a hop, step and jump is best—if not, indeed, then Mr. WADE's "jump ahead," which recklessly omits the preliminary hop and step.

It is reported, on how good authority, deponent saith not, that the Senate Judiciary Committee are not favorably disposed toward the Supreme Court Bill. Mr. TRUMBULL is quoted as against it, and if this be true its chances of becoming a law are beautifully and encouragingly small. Its advocates think it little less than monstrous that a majority of one out of eight Judges now constituting the Supreme Court, should have power to decide upon the constitutionality of a law of Congress. Will they make up their minds as to how much less "monstrous" it is that, in a body composed of two hundred members, the opinions and votes of ninety-nine may count for nothing in the passage of a bill, or the repeal of one; and will they reflect upon the number of bills passed through the Senate within the past two years by fifteen votes, though that body consists of fifty-four members, and there are those who think it ought to consist of seventy-four? Twenty-eight now makes a quorum for the transaction of business in the Senate, and a mere majority of that number may and do give the assent of the Senate to the passage of some very important bills. The Bankrupt bill was passed by a bare majority of Senators present. The vote was twice tried, and the lobbies and committee rooms were twice searched by friends and enemies of the measure, until after much ado the scale was turned in the affirmative by a fractional majority of *one fifty-fourth* of the body. Two years ago, when the Internal Revenue Bill was under discussion in the Senate, propositions involving millions of dollars to the Government were decided by a majority of one—and more than once I have seen that majority of one ushered in from the restaurant in such condition of limb and brain, that I doubt if he could have told next morning just how he had voted, or just what he had voted on. So, if a majority of one out of fifty-four in the Senate, or out of nearly two hundred in the House, may decide a bill constitutional or unconstitutional, why not a majority of one out of seven or eight Judges of the Supreme Court?

It is difficult at this time to foresee what sort of financial policy will be agreed upon by Congress, though it is not difficult to discover, in the action of the House of Representatives, a disposition to sacrifice the financial interests of the country to the exigencies of the political situation, and of the next Presidential campaign. We must make money matters easy, say some, till we tide over the Fall elections; and as a consequence the House of Representatives is in daily receipt of an untold number of plans and schemes for the liquidation of the National debt, and the general upheaval of things pecuniary. Many gentlemen who two years ago would have frankly confessed an utter ignorance of this most difficult of all questions, now come forward as the special champions of a new-born system of political economy, not new-born either, for an individual by the name of JOHN LAW, who flourished across the water, half a century since, on the fundamental principle that to increase the property of a nation you had but to multiply its circulating medium, might rise from his grave and sue out an injunction against most of them for infringing his patent; and if it would not be too irreverent in a newspaper correspondent, I would recall a picture doubtless familiar to many, of an unfortunate but intellectual gentleman in process of ejection from his lodgings for nonpayment of his weekly two-and-sixpence, who, just as he unceremoniously reaches the sidewalk, drops from his coat pocket a gigantic plan for the payment of the national debt of Great Britain. The details of the plan are not recorded, but its leading idea must have been to "make times easy."

The number and variety of the financial plans now before Congress at least warrant the belief that something substantially good will eventually come of them, or else the wise man didn't tell the truth when he told us that in the multitude of counselors there is safety. Solomon in all his glory, however, never was a member of Congress, and is therefore scarcely qualified as authority on such topics as now agitate our National Legislature. He knew nothing of greenbacks—and as it was his misfortune to live and die before the Committee of Fifteen was organized, he may safely be set down as ignorant of reconstruction. We, who live in the broad sunlight of the Nineteenth Century, and under the blazing effulgence of a letter every week or so from Mr. COLFAX, assuring us that Congress will take no step backward, (which would have been an original remark with the Hon. Speaker if Mrs. MICAWBER had not given birth to the idea by declaring she would never desert WILKINS,) are better off than Solomon, and ought to be thankful accordingly.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

THE CASE OF JUDGE FIELD.

The Judiciary Committee of the House will commence the examination of witnesses in Justice FIELD's case on Friday, a large number of witnesses have been subpoenaed to appear at that time. Judge FIELD's friends still claim that the report regarding his expression of opinions relative to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, originated from a mistake, as they assert that another person made use of the obnoxious expressions who resembled Judge FIELD in his personal appearance.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

Mr. THORNTON, the new British Minister, did not present his credentials to the President to-day, although he had previously arranged with Secretary SEWARD to do so. Rumor states that he is waiting for more specific instructions, in view of recent developments regarding the *Alabama* claims and the Fenian troubles, from his Government, to be embraced in his remarks when he is presented.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee will hereafter hold evening sessions until they complete the new Revenue bill. It is probable that they will abolish the free list altogether, and embody a clause in the bill enacting that all goods not included in the schedule of articles taxed shall be considered free. Col. WISEWELL's friends assert that his chances of confirmation are excellent while the supporters of Commissioner ROLLINS and others, who are urging new candidates, insist that he will be rejected almost unanimously. No military nominations have yet been acted on by the Senate, but the Military Committee has reported favorably on nearly all of them. There is a great struggle over the five vacant Paymasterships, regarding which the Committee has not yet arrived at any conclusion.

MR. DICKENS' READINGS.

Mr. DICKENS' second reading before a Washington audience passed off to-night with greater success than his first effort. The Hall was crowded, and the audience gave free vent to their admiration of his rendition of the different characters, particularly of Peggotty in his grief, of Micawber in his self-complaisancy and Mrs. Micawber in her shrewd diplomatic financiering, the description of the wreck of the schooner of Howsdrothy and of Steerforth's terrible finale, was read with great effect, but Bob Sawyer's party did not take well as it was evident that Mr. DICKENS' humor was not in accord with the subject. As usual he prefaced the reading of the latter with a smile, which led his hearers to anticipate more than the reading realized, and he lost the jerking brassy utterances of Jack Hopkins before he had finished the story of the necklace, finishing it in the monotonous conversational style which pervades his readings of such scenes as the description of the "old boat." The most effective feature of the entertainment was the passion of old Peggotty when he announced his determination to hunt the world over to find his darling.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

SECRET DIPLOMATIC SERVICE ABROAD.

During the debate on Mr. PATTERSON's bill in the Senate to-day, Mr. SUMNER read a letter from the Secretary of State, which furnishes some interesting information in regard to the secret diplomatic service abroad. Since March 4, 1861, there have been employed by the State Department in foreign countries, on special emergencies, and for short periods, twenty-two special agents, viz.: George Ashman, Edward L. Plumb, Commander Walker, Bishop McIlvane, Archbishop Hughes, Thurlow Weed, Gen. Garibaldi, A. Yorib Trabalske, George Harrington, Samuel B. Ruggles, A. Azdrian, A. H. Schultz, J. Bancroft Davis, Col. J. B. McKean, Col. Spaulding, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Sharp, Rev. Chas. Hawley, R. Van Valkenburg, H. J. Hastings and Rev. W. H. Bidwell. These agents were employed in Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, the Sandwich Islands, Holland and Belgium, France, Rome, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Prussia, Columbia, the West Indies and Syria, at a total expense for the seven years of $41,193. In regard to a limitation of the number of such agents the Secretary says, that while not now anticipating an emergency calling for even a single appropriation, he thinks emergencies might occur which would render a limitation inconvenient. Referring to the dark period of 1861, he expresses the opinion that if the Government could have sent to England and France at the beginning of the year the same five persons sent subsequently, the machinations by which the rebels obtained recognition of belligerent rights might have been defeated.

Mr. SEWARD pays a very high tribute to the ability and usefulness of the agents above named, saying "the national life might have been lost but for their services." He states his belief that the amount paid to each of them barely indemnified them for the actual expenses incurred. The list given does not embrace the names of lawyers employed in foreign tribunals in litigations involving the right of Government, or the right and liberties of citizens of the United States. Otherwise the Secretary states the catalogue and expenditures would be largely increased. He argues the necessity for this appointing power by reference to cases where native born or naturalized citizens require protection and redress in places where regular diplomatic or consular agents are not stationed, or are absent. He expresses an anxious desire to see our citizens everywhere protected, and expresses the opinion that any abridgement of executive functions or authority in foreign countries, would be now more than ever, inconvenient and injurious to the public welfare.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The following is a statement of the funds in the Treasury vaults at the commencement of business this morning: Fractional currency, $1,940,740—the amount being greater than at any previous time; available United States notes, $860,000; National Bank notes, $984,270; gold and silver, $569,308.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved and signed the bill providing that all cotton grown in the United States after the year 1867 shall be exempt from internal tax, and that cotton imported from foreign countries after Nov. 1 of this year shall be exempt from duty. He has also signed the joint resolution to provide for a commission to examine and report on meters for distilled spirits, and the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell all the iron-clads excepting those of the *Dictator*, *Kalamazoo*, *Monadnock* and *Passaic* classes.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

DONIZETTI's sparkling opera of "Don Pasquale" was played at Pike's Opera House on Monday evening. Either the weather was too cold or the music too light for the occasion. The attendance was only moderate, but, as is usual in such cases, the performance was capital. BRIGNOLI was in his best mood, and sang the famous serenade with persuasive mellifluousness. Miss PHILLIPS was an arch and vivacious *norina*, and SARTI and SUSINI were both good in their respective parts. The opera indeed was enjoyable in every sense of the word. It is a pity that there is not a better taste for works of this unpretending and agreeable character. The tendency of the moment, however, is in a different direction, and it is useless to complain. To-night, "Norma," with Mme. LA GRANGE in her grand *rôle* of the Druidess. We must remind our readers that the season at Pike's Opera House terminates with the present week. Before leaving the City Mr. STRAKOSCH intends giving a few performances at the Academy of Music, commencing, we believe, on Wednesday next. Mr. BATEMAN on his return will transfer the Court of the "Grand Duchess" to Pike's House.

ANOTHER CONSERVATORY.

Messrs. CHARLES FRADEL and F. GROUX intend, on the 15th of the present month, to inaugurate an up-town conservatory of music. It is claimed, and with justice, that there is a very large population in Harlem, Morrisania and the vicinity, which cannot now procure a suitable musical education without a long journey down town. This difficulty will be removed when Messrs. FRADEL & GROUX's project is carried into execution. Mr. FRADEL, as our readers are aware, is one of the most pleasing composers in America, and a thorough musician in every possible way. Mr. GROUX is also a professor of music of local repute. The establishment is to be on One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and will be called the Harlem Conservatory of Music. There will be a grand opening concert on the 13th, at which several of the best artists in America will assist.

PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.

Miss ALIDE TOPP will give her first soiree of classical and modern piano music, on Thursday evening. There are eight pieces on the programme, covering almost every style of piano-forte music from BACH to LISZT.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Mr. L. F. HARRISON is already actively engaged in arranging the preliminaries for the great musical festival to take place in May next. It will be similar in its plan to that of last year, but on a larger scale. We notice that a like undertaking is on foot in Boston, but the directors require a guarantee fund of $25,000 before beginning. Even were this obtained, and there is hardly a doubt on the subject, the festival cannot equal that of New-York. The same resources do not exist in Boston. With us, however, the whole undertaking has been conceived and will be carried out by one individual, Mr. HARRISON, who depends on no guarantee, except his own exertions and the good will of the public.

NEW MUSIC.

The "Altieri Polka" has just been published by THEODORE HAGEN, No. 596 Broadway. It is a brilliant and effective piece, suitable for good players. Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER is the composer. The title page is ornamented with a portrait of the prima donna after whom the piece is named. We have received also, from C. H. DITSON & Co., No. 711 Broadway, the following characteristic pieces: "Robin and the Cricket," a chirruping mazurka, by Mr. J. N. PATTISON; "Merry, Right Merry Are We," laughing song, by A. DISBECKER; "Are You Coming, Annie, Coming," by M. KELLER. The words of both are by Mr. GEO. W. BIRDSEYE. "Evening Song," for the piano, by KRUG; "L'Angelus," for four hands, by M. GOUNOD (extremely simple;) "Gov. ANDREW's Funeral March," by J. S. PORTER; and "Gather Flowers in the Summer Time;" words and music by Mr. W. C. BAKER.

Reading.

MR. CHARLES EYTINGE.

Mr. CHARLES EYTINGE made his *debût* at Steinway Hall on Monday evening before a good, but not crowded audience. It is by no means an easy matter, in such times, to fill an establishment of such dimensions. Mr. EYTINGE has reason, nevertheless, to be satisfied with the number, attentiveness and discrimination of his audience. The duty of attention is sometimes overlooked, but it certainly was not so on this occasion. Mr. EYTINGE's selections were from Mrs. BROWNING, WHITTIER, SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS—a sufficient variety to fill up a couple of hours pleasantly, and to present the reader in such phases of emotion as he could best command. The range, it will be perceived, was large enough, but it did not in any way overtax Mr. EYTINGE's ability. The gentleman, let us say, has a full, expressive eye, and a countenance in which the "pale cast of thought" is conspicuously marked. His voice is distinct and powerful, finding its way, without effort, to any part of the hall. In its use Mr. EYTINGE prefers the sombre tones, and not unfrequently reminds the listener of Mr. EDWIN FORREST, who is much given to this close and mysterious—sometimes sullen—mode of utterance. It is only in moments of excitement, when the sentiment rises naturally to the highest point of human expression that we perceive how clear, vehement and commanding are the natural gifts at the disposal of the reader. WHITTIER's stirring lay of "Barbara Fritchie" was an excellent illustration of this. The piece in itself is eminently dramatic, and was excellently read. Mrs. BROWNING's poem of the "Poet and Boy," although one of the most powerful of her productions is hardly suited to the dimensions of a large hall. It is, as Mr. EYTINGE reads it, wonderfully effective in a small apartment. The trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice" gave the gentleman an ample opportunity for the display of his abilities. He has long been known in literary circles as a sound and patient scholar of SHAKESPEARE, and his readings from the bard have in a limited circle become quite famous. We were not, therefore, astonished that the trial scene was received as the best effort of the evening. In its nice distinction of character, and clearness of outline it was, we think, superior to the selection from DICKENS—although this, too, was given admirably. The *debut*, it will be seen, was a success, and if the rage for reading continue, Mr. EYTINGE has unquestionably a career before him. Should it moderate the stage is his proper goal.

Fine Arts.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The addition of the Paris pictures to those already on exhibition at the National Academy of Design increases very materially the attractiveness of that hitherto meagre display. The water-color drawings, although creditable for a first exhibition, are not in themselves of great importance, and Mr. COLE's mammoth allegories are anything but cheering. They possess, however, one merit. They are perfectly plain and intelligible. When we see a middle-aged Christian wading through the most dangerous and inconvenient part of a mountain stream we know what it means. It warns us that the current of life is strong, and always bears us toward the slippery places and the precipices. And it is very comforting to know this; and that it is up-hill work to get to Heaven. But a very small amount of such art-teaching suffices. Mr. COLE's three canvasses are a surfeit.

The most important of the Paris pictures have been restored to the walls of the Academy. Mr. CHURCH, who bore off the prize, is there with his "Storm in the Tropics" and "Niagara." Both are remarkable works in their way, and belong to what may be called the rainbow school of art. It is emphatically a sensational school, and is more apt to afford a temporary surprise than a lasting pleasure. The atmospheric effect in the "Storm," where great masses of whirling vapor are being beaten and driven by the wind, is certainly strong, and, we have no doubt, truthful. It was this, we believe, which obtained for Mr. CHURCH the honor of a second prize, and although a second prize it was an honor when it is remembered that France required most of the *Grand Prix* and *Premier Prix* for her own artists who were on the jury. Moreover, Mr. CHURCH found himself in very excellent company; such names as ROSA BONHEUR, BRION, HAMON, COROT, JALABERT, &c., being side by side with his own. It may be added, too, that the pictures did not deserve a better recognition. There were others in the exhibition which ought to have been distinguished, but there was a limit to prizes like everything else, and the disappointed were many. The public can now see the greater part of the collection as it was presented to the French Jury, and judge for themselves. The historical painting of the "Republican Court," by Mr. D. HUNTINGDON, is there—the most important work of its kind ever painted in America; also the "Old Kentucky Home," by Mr. EASTMAN JOHNSON, a singularly American specimen of *genre* painting, and particularly valuable as a faithful representation of a state of things which has passed away during the few years since the work was executed. WEIR's great picture of the iron foundry is also on view, and fifty others of great interest and importance. In the way of statuary, there are two bronzes which will attract attention—the "Indian and Dog," by Mr. WARD, and "NAPOLEON I.," by LAUNT THOMPSON. The first is a bold and characteristic production, displaying Mr. WARD's knowledge of anatomy and vigor of conception to the best advantage. Mr. LAUNT THOMPSON's NAPOLEON conveys the conventional idea of the Emperor, but lacks force. We recommend a visit to the Academy before the French pictures, &c., are returned to their owner.

RECEPTIONS.

There was a pleasant gathering of artists and literary people at Mr. AVERY's new gallery, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, on Monday evening. Mr. AVERY has just returned from Europe, whither he escorted the pictures exhibited by America in the Exposition. He has not allowed his trip to be in vain, but has collected several very interesting specimens of well-known masters. One of the most important GEROMES ever painted is in the Gallery. We refer to the well-known picture of the "Death of Cæsar." It was among the master's finest specimens in the Exposition. Nothing can be more horribly powerful than the body of the dead Emperor, as it lies bedabbled in blood on the floor, or more wonderful than its foreshortening. The shriek of murder rings in the ghastly air, and the confusion of retreating footsteps can almost be heard. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing this strong picture. There are other things to interest the spectator. The "Reader," by MEISSONIER, is a luscious bit of elaborate work, exhibiting much boldness in the use of warm color. It is said to be a portrait of the painter himself, but the figure does not convey that idea. PAUL DELAROCHE contributes a charming subject called "A Nymph in a Fountain," and there is a large painting by G. H. BOUGHTON. The latter represents the "New-England Pilgrims Going to Church in Winter." The pastor and his flock are passing through a wood, on their way to a log hut which is seen in the distance. The men are all armed, and are watchfully scanning the vicinity in search of Indians or other wild beasts. This is the most ambitious work we have had from Mr. BOUGHTON since he left America. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy Exhibition (London) in 1867. The faces are all good, but the figures are stiff, and suggest that Mr. BOUGHTON is beginning to lean toward that branch of the Belgian school which is represented by Baron LEYS. There are many other specimens by well-known artists, mostly of small and convenient sizes, and of a character to suit the American market. In addition to paintings, Mr. AVERY has brought with him a very fine statue in marble of a lady, by TANTARDINI, of Milan; an exquisite statuette in ivory, and many articles of *vertu* from the Exposition, executed in silver, bronze, glass, &c. The collection will be found worthy of minute examination.

On the same evening, but at the Leeds Gallery, in Broadway, there was an exhibition of Mr. CROPSEY's paintings and sketches—a goodly accumulation, and interesting to the admirers of this sterling artist. Most of them are known to the public, and especially to the frequenters of Mr. CROPSEY's studio. They will remain on exhibition until Friday next, when they are to be placed under the hammer of the auctioneer.

A beautiful specimen of statuary by the celebrated Roman sculptor, BENZONI, has recently arrived in this country, and is now in the possession of a *connoisseur* up town, who intends, we believe, to give the City a glimpse of it during the Winter. BENZONI is one of the rising men, and is a solid and substantial artist. He was the pupil of THORWALDSEN, and possesses much of the delicate modeling power of that master. The group represents the "Dance of Zephyr and Flora"—the former a nude, the other a thinly-clad figure. The drapery is exquisitely light, and enhances rather than conceals the charms of the goddess. The *pose* is extremely graceful, and the action of the dancers is capitally expressed, while the rounding is exquisite and daintily beautiful. The two figures, airily disporting themselves in the first breath of morn, are life-size.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Bill of Rights—The Amended Report on Relief—Projected General Orders—Internal Improvements.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Jan. 30, 1868.

Under the influence of urgent letters from the Executive Radical Committee which were received here by Radical delegates of both races, the long talked of but almost daily defeated proposition to curtail debate to twenty minutes' speeches, was adopted by a considerable majority. In these letters the Radical majorities are entreated to hurry their work and get through, as "fears are entertained that the Supreme Court will pronounce an adverse decision. I did not read any of these letters, but I heard that this was their tenor and effect from persons who did read them. TURNER, a negro preacher from Macon, whose great aim in life is to avoid committing himself and who is always doing it, commenced to read a letter addressed to him by one of the Executive Committee at Washington, and had got as far as the words "fears are entertained," when he was induced by the more discreet to dispense with the reading, amid the derisive laughter of those who knew what the letter contained, and who saw how near he came to "letting the cat out of the bag." The advice is good and the consequences will be better. No one who has not sat in the Convention and heard the amount of talk for hours and days and weeks which has been expended on subjects which could be settled in a forenoon, can imagine, what a relief it will be to put a limit to speech-making. The Convention has been in session since the 9th of December, and this is the thirty-first day of its deliberations, and the first article of the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, was still incomplete when it adjourned this afternoon. There was a prolonged discussion on the section of that article which directs that the Legislature shall exempt from execution and sale a certain reasonable amount of property belonging to every head of a family. The enthusiastic friends of relief endeavored to amend by declaring that the reasonable amount shall be three thousand dollars' worth of real estate and two thousand dollars' worth of personal property, but the amendment did not prevail, on the ground that it was the proper function of the Legislature to fix the value of the homestead exemption. According to the present value of land, and indeed of all descriptions of property, there are not many men in Georgia whose farms and residences, with the furniture and stock, would bring $5,000 in cash were they sold to-morrow. Therefore, had this section been passed, as was proposed, there would have been no occasion to pass any further measure of relief so far as landowners are concerned. It was finally settled that the Legislature shall exempt, except from taxes and money due for labor, a reasonable amount of property, not to exceed $5,000 in value, and that no married woman's property shall be liable for her husband's debts. The friends of relief intend to renew the fight when the article on the Legislative Department shall come up for discussion, and they expect to carry the day when that time arrives. A proposed section declaring that "all elections shall be free and equal" was stricken out, after some debate, as it was not definitely understood what the section meant, unless it was, as a delegate facetiously remarked, that everybody should receive the same number of votes. A section providing that no citizen of Georgia shall be subjected to corporal punishment was amended so as to read, that whipping, as a punishment for crime, is prohibited, as a prohibition of corporal punishment would include hanging and imprisonment, and would prevent a parent or a school-teacher from punishing refractory children. Dueling was prohibited with great unanimity, and the severest punishments provided for any violation of the ordinance. The consideration of a section prohibiting lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, designed especially to strike at a lottery established in aid of the widows and orphans of Free Masons, was postponed to a future hearing. Then came up the last section of the Bill of Rights, providing that "every citizen shall owe paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States," and there arose a discussion in which 1776 and 1787, the Fathers of the Republic, our patriot sires, JEFFERSON, MADISON and ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and the reserved rights of the States were frequently mentioned with great eloquence and telling effect. But as several gentlemen desired to make remarks upon those memorable dates, the venerated individuals above mentioned, and particularly "the reserved rights of the States," it became evident that the debate could not be concluded before the hour of adjournment, and, therefore, the last section is still unsettled. Relief comes up again to-morrow, and though the rule limiting speeches may somewhat accelerate the disposition of the question, it will certainly consume several days. The disposition of the majority on this subject is much more conservative than it was a few days ago, and I think the ordinance which will be enacted will be as little objectionable as any measure can be which interferes with the payment of private debts. The amended report of the majority of the Committee, which will be considered to-morrow, proposes to deprive the Courts of all jurisdiction in all cases upon contracts made prior to May 1, 1865, except where the debt is for property sold, and not more than one-fourth of the purchase money has been paid, and the debtor holds the property, refusing to restore it to the vendor; except where the debt grows out of a trust, and the trust property is in possession of a trustee; except where the debt is for property which the debtor has sold, and the proceeds of which he holds; except in suits against corporations and in contracts with laborers; except in cases where the debtor is about to remove his property from the State; except in debts due to charitable institutions; and except all other cases where two-thirds of the Legislature shall confer jurisdiction on the Courts. There is a further proposition designed to force creditors and debtors to compromise, that on all debts, judgments and causes of actions founded on contracts made prior to May 1, 1865, the creditor shall pay a tax of twenty-five per cent. on pain of forfeiture of the debt, with power to charge the debtor with half the amount of the tax, collectable with the debt, but that the tax shall not be collected if the debt be collected without legal process or the judgment satisfied, or so long as the courts of law have no jurisdiction of the debts or causes of action.

All this will appear sweeping enough, but it is conservatism reduced to its essential oil compared with what was proposed a short time ago as "equitable relief." The anti-relief men will fight it bitterly, and the ultra pro-relief men will oppose it as not going near far enough; but I have very little doubt that the report as I have sketched it, will be adopted in substance. This, with a homestead exemption of between two and five thousand dollars worth of property will be part of the future Constitution, I feel perfectly satisfied. So confident are the people that such will be the case, numbers who intended to take the benefit of the Bankrupt law have abandoned the idea, and prefer to take the chances of relief.

ATLANTA, Friday, Jan. 31, 1868.

After an hour or two spent in skirmishing as to relief, banks, the beauties and nuisance of long speeches, and a great variety of subjects of very small importance, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill of Rights, commencing at the 21st section, relating to the legitimate objects and scope of taxation. There was an animated discussion between BRADLEY and a colored colleague from Augusta, in regard to the disclosure by the former, on Saturday, of an alleged bargain or attempted bargain between the friends of relief and the negroes, the former pledging themselves to go to extremes in the interest of the negroes, if the latter will vote as a unit for an extreme measure of relief. The colored delegate from Augusta repudiated the alleged bargain with indignation, and spoke with great propriety, creditable fluency and grammatical accuracy, but was unfortunate enough to incur the anger and censure of the irrepressible BRADLEY.

I have learned from high authority that Gen. MEADE will very shortly, perhaps to-day or to-morrow issue orders defining clearing the jurisdiction and functions of the local agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and also defining the duties which the subordinate civil officers in the State are required to perform faithfully or be dismissed, and not only that, but be punished for neglect. The cause for this action by the General commanding is the great number of complaints which are made of the arbitrary powers claimed by the little agents of the Bureau, their contradictory and confused decisions, and their assumed right to decide without power of appeal all questions relating to the liberty and property of citizens. The order in reference to civil officers has been caused by the frequent representations made to headquarters of the failure by sheriffs and other ministerial officers of the law to discharge their duty. I am not informed whether this non-performance of duty exists to a great or only to a partial extent. But cases have been mentioned in my hearing by military officers where notorious criminals are allowed to go at large, to the terror and damage of large sections of the country, because the Sheriffs and constables do not take the trouble or will not run the personal risk of arresting the criminals. It may be that Gen. MEADE's order will stir up these these officers, and make them more active or more enterprising. It will also be a great benefit to the people of every class that the legitimate powers of the Freedmens' Bureau agents, their jurisdiction and authority be made known in distinct terms, so that the agents will act uniformly, and that the employers and negroes may know exactly what to expect when they appeal to the Bureau for aid or information. Great wrongs have been done to my knowledge by some of these agents. I have never heard, however, any complaint in localities where the agents are military officers. These, I believe, do their duty impartially and justly, having no vengeance to wreak, no wrongs to redress, and no prejudices in favor of one class and against another. The civilians who fill these offices are generally men of no standing, but little reputation, and owe their places principally to their having been in opposition to their neighbors during the war. I know several of these who have for years prior to the war been excluded from decent society by their riotous or vicious habits, and who now use their little brief authority to punish those who refused to associate with them. They assume the power to arrest, imprison, fine, decide claims for debt, pronounce decrees, issue summary executions, and distribute property, and they exercise this power so arbitrarily as to create no less hardship than indignation.

The debate to-day upon the objects of taxation brought up that fruitful theme of discussion, the power to tax for internal improvement, and as I listened to the speeches *pro* and *con*, I fancied I was listening to the articles of BLAIR's *Globe*, and GALE & SEATON's *National Intelligencer*, of days long gone by. I do not say that the arguments of those journals were not abler and more convincing than those of their disciples in 1868, but the sound was very similar. There is a party in the Convention, of which Mr. BRYANT is the leader, which is most anxious to tax the people of Georgia for the purpose of building the long-projected and much-talked-of Air Line Railroad, whose fortunes have fluctuated so often from alleged abundance and speedy completion to absolute insolvency and impossibility of execution. Mr. BRYANT dwelt at considerable length on the great advantages which would accrue to the State from the completion of the road connecting this city with Charlotte, N. C., but it did not seem that faith in the ultimate building of the Air Line derived strength from Mr. BRYANT's speech. The railroads already in existence are not making anything, and barely paying expenses. On two of the principal lines it is contemplated to diminish the number of trains, in consequence of the great falling off in freight and travel, and it would seem that the financial condition of the State, both present and future, does not encourage the architects of the Air Line. Internal improvements, as contemplated by the majority, are said to mean exclusively railroads, and the way they are to be fostered is to contribute for their construction a given sum per mile in the bonds of the State, to be paid as given sections of the proposed lines are completed, and by this bonus to encourage the formation of railroad companies which shall hold the same relation to the State as the Pacific Railroad Companies do to the General Government, thus enhancing the value of real estate, attracting capital, intelligence and muscle to the State, and by the increase of taxable property returning to the Treasury ten times the sums advanced on the credit of Georgia. The friends of internal improvement finally prevailed, and that source of every evil, according to the Democratic Party, is now declared one of the few legitimate purposes of taxation.

This being settled, it was moved by Mr. RICHARDSON to insert a clause in the Bill of Rights making population the sole basis of representation, and doing away with that branch of the Legislature which represents territory—the Senate. If this motion prevails, as is probable, Northern Georgia, which has a thin but almost universally white population, will lose a large portion of its representation, and Middle and Southern Georgia—which have a majority of negroes—will obtain an increased representation and thus secure the supremacy which is so much dreaded. Apart from the startling proposal to abolish the Senate, the proposed curtailment of the white power and the reinforcement of that of the blacks has caused a great stir among the Conservatives, and may lead to their secession from the Convention. Mr. RICHARDSON thinks that the adoption by Georgia of this reform in the structure of government might lead to its adoption in the National Government, and as he is convinced that it is wisdom and justice sublimated, he will press its adoption. If the Constitution, when adopted, is not to be submitted to the people, the Radical majority can settle things just as they please, but if it is to be submitted, Mr. RICHARDSON's proposed reform will make the people of Northern Georgia a unit against it. Without their votes there would have been no convention, and with their opposition there will be no constitution.

The Secretary of the Convention, Mr. SHEIBLEY, is compiling a biographical index, as it were, of the delegates, giving their names, ages, residences, districts, position during the war, present party affiliation, &c. I suppose it is to be published. Mr. LANE, a photographic artist, has proposed to "preserve the thoughtful foreheads" of the members, and, as a bonus to sit, give each one a gratis copy of his likeness.

It is snowing hard this evening after a night's very heavy rain. The mud is ankle deep on an average, but in some places knee deep, and of a most tenacious and oozy description. No place pretending to civilization should allow its sidewalks and street-crossings to remain in their present condition. The London swell who always hired a cab to cross the street would have been excusable here.

STONE MOUNTAIN.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings in the Reconstruction Convention—Discussion on the Question of Disfranchisement—Personalities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1868.

The discussion on disfranchisement, which has already occupied four days, was continued this morning.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, (white,) of Orleans, considered this to be one of the main questions on which hang the hopes of the loyal masses. He did not believe in the exercise of charity in this case, or that justice and mercy required the enfranchisement of the class it was proposed to proscribe. Charity commenced at home. The speaker then addressed his remarks to the colored men, saying that rebels were undeserving of mercy; that some of the white members appealed for mercy for this class, when they have shown none to this race. He said, "The practical question is, shall we hold our own and the balance of power or shall we go to destruction." Mr. WICKLIFFE believed that general enfranchisement in Louisiana would destroy the Republican Party in the State. He would disfranchise one-third of the population, not out of revenge, but as a loyal necessity. He advised the dismissing at once of all theories and notions about mercy, giving as a reason that "if the enfranchisement idea is carried out the power will be transferred from the colored man to the rebels." Mr. MCMILLAN having spoken in favor of enfranchising all men, Mr. WICKLIFFE remarked that Mr. MCMILLAN was a soldier and not a statesman. A soldier would forgive and forget, but these virtues were inconsistent with a politician. Should the Convention agree to universal enfranchisement the speaker said the cause of loyalty would be endangered.

Mr. FULLER would grant general amnesty and universal enfranchisement. He did not believe in disfranchisement, as it was a vindictive measure and would affect men of the best loyalty. Every man disfranchised would be a bitter enemy to the people and cause that disfranchised him. He would be an exile from his native land, though on his native soil. Thousands rushed from conscription into the Confederate ranks. The Convention should not be actuated by a spirit of vindictiveness. Mr. FULLER was in favor of only disfranchising guerrillas.

BURRELL, (colored,) was of opinion that the Louisiana Convention was competent to legislate for Congress. Questions of disfranchisement would be settled there. The speaker considered it a dangerous matter to disfranchise so many as proposed, before the ratification of the Constitution, and gave as his opinion that "should we pass the disfranchisement, we would be acting like a set of fools."

A vote was now taken for tabling Mr. COOLEY's amendment, providing only for the disfranchisement of persons convicted of treason, "or other of the nine crimes." Tabled by a majority of one. Yeas 34, nays 33.

An amendment offered by MCMILLAN, of Carroll, (the third section of the Reconstruction act,) to disfranchise only guerrillas and those who have violated their oaths sworn to the United States Government and engaged in the rebellion, shared the same fate, by a vote of 38 yeas to 33 nays.

Mr. CRANE, (white,) of Orleans, said the House were in favor of no disfranchisement.

The Cooley amendment was then taken from the table by a vote of 31 yeas to 29 nays.

As a direct vote was about to be taken for its adoption, Mr. JONES remarked, while Mr. LUDELING had the floor, that "there was a disposition on the part of certain members to admit at one fell swoop all the traitors of the State." Mr. LUDELING asked if the gentleman referred to him. Mr. JONES replied that he referred to any one who would take it. Mr. LUDELING then said: "Then all I have to say is, if the gentleman refers to me he tells a willful falsehood." Mr. JONES retorted—"The gentleman can find me whenever he desires;" and thus the matter ended for the present.

The House refusing to again lay the Cooley amendment on the table by a majority of 16, it was put for adoption and lost—yeas, 40; nays, 41.

WICKLIFFE's sweeping disfranchising substitute was then open for discussion, but the Convention adjourned without taking a vote.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 29, 1868.

After the opening business was concluded, Mr. MCMILLAN offered the following:

ART. —. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, to wit: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor; all paupers and persons under interdiction; and all leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war or rebellion, and all persons who, during the rebellion, inflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor, marine, employe or citizen of the United States, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare: members of the Secession Convention who voted for or signed the secession ordinance. No person shall hold any office, civil or military, under this State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But the Legislature may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Mr. GAIR (colored) said there was a disposition to put the government of the State into the hands of men who had deluged the country in blood. He was for disfranchising all he could. His position was not to proscribe any man, but to secure his rights.

Mr. WILLIAMS' proposition tabled—yeas 69, nays 16.

Mr. BLACKBURN (white) then offered an amendment disfranchising all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, &c., and "all those disfranchised by existing acts of Congress, as well as the fourteenth Constitutional Amendment."

Mr. JONES again made remarks, which were considered personal, Mr. HEMPSTEAD this time considering himself the offended man, and rising to a personal explanation, said that Mr. JONES had attacked his record, and that if he wished to insult him he could do so outside the Convention.

The gavel descended repeatedly, amid cries of "Order, order," Mr. JONES advancing toward Mr. HEMPSTEAD, and the latter gentleman showing a willingness to meet him half way. Mr. COOLEY remarking that arrangements seemed to be perfectly satisfactory, the matter ended.

The following in the majority report of General Provisions was then acted upon, and adopted as the 98th article of the Constitution:

ART. 98. The following persons shall be prohibited from voting or from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State, to wit: All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgery, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor; all paupers and persons under interdiction; and all leaders or officers of guerrilla bands during the late war or rebellion. The following persons are prohibited from voting or holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State until after the 1st of January, 1878, to wit: All persons who, before the 1st of June, 1861, held the office of Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General or Attorney-General of the United States, diplomatic agents of the United States, members of Congress, Judges of the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of this State or other States, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts of this State, Judges of the Courts of last resort of other States, members of the Legislature of this State, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1852, who approved or encouraged the secession of this State or any other State, members of Secession Conventions who voted for or signed the ordinance of secession, and commissioned officers of the army or navy of the United States, who at any time engaged in the late rebellion; provided, the Legislature may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

ART. 99. Members of the General Assembly, and all other officers, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: I (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and I do hereby agree not to attempt to deprive any person on account of race, color or previous condition of any political or civil rights, privileges or immunities enjoyed by any other class of men; that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of this State, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ———, according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God.

ERIE RAILWAY BRANCH ROAD.—In the New-Jersey Legislature, yesterday, Mr. TAYLOR introduced in the House a bill to authorize the Erie Railway Company to construct a branch railroad to the Huson River south of Fort Lee. The Company may build tunnels, docks, piers, &c., and establish ferries to New-York and carry oil over this branch road.

Phalon's "Flor de Mayo."
PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO."
PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO."

PHALON's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, named after the beautiful flower "Flor de Mayo," (one of which is now in bloom at our store, No. 517 Broadway,) has created a greater sensation than any perfume hitherto introduced into this country. The perfuming of the atmosphere, and of the programmes at "Niblo's," the home of the "White Fawn," and at Pike's Opera House, with this delicate perfume, has taken the town by storm. It has been aptly described as "everlasting sweetness." The name "Flor de Mayo" has been adopted as our trade mark, applied to perfumery, and copyrighted; any infringement will be prosecuted. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. The trade can now be supplied by Demas, Barnes & Co., McKesson & Robbins, F. C. Wells & Co., W. H. Schieffelin & Co., C. N. Crittenton, Fraser & Lee, J. S. Aspinwall, Hind, Nauman & Co., Hall & Ruckle, and all wholesale druggists.—*Advt.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD,"
Manufactured by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG Co. Stamped on base of every article.
Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *facsimile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in bars, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. [illegible] Broadway.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.
Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENAY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL,)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Successful, because of Superior Merit.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price $1.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding and Visiting Cards.

DIED.

BACHE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 2, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE, Jr., aged 20 years, only son of B. F. Bache, Surgeon U. S. Navy.

CARMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, at Bellport, L. I., after a lingering illness, SAMUEL CARMAN, Jr., aged 43 years.

Funeral from his father's residence, South Haven, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend.

☞ California papers please copy.

COX.—On Monday morning, Feb. 3, after a lingering illness, MARY JANE, wife of William H. Cox, and daughter of the late John Burrows, in the 49th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 228 Livingston-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONDIT.—On Monday, Feb. 3, at No. 57 West 36th-st., ANNIE HENRIETTA CONDIT, only daughter of the late Horace Condit, of New-Orleans, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral service at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HUBBARD.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, SUSAN LOGAN, wife of N. T. Hubbard, of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEY.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, at his residence, Brooklyn, EDWARD KEY, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Warren-st., fourth house west of 5th-av., on Thursday at 2 P. M., without further notice.

KINGSLAND.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, MARY, wife of Ambrose C. Kingsland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 114 5th-av., without further invitation.

LE ROY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, at Fairfield, Conn., JACOB LE ROY, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his sons-in-law, Gideon Pott, Francis Brown and John H. Glover, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church, Fairfield, Conn. Train leaves by New-Haven Railroad at 11½ A. M.

PORTER.—At his residence, No. 76 5th-av., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, HORACE PORTER, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

SANDS.—At sea, on the passage to Calcutta, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, of typhus fever, EDITH, wife of Manlon D. Sands, and daughter of the late Robert B. Minturn.

WEBB.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, CHARLES WEBB, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of Bowery, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY,
NO. 3 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers, Agents and Dealers in all varieties of American Clocks. Sole agents for
SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

A DISTRESSING COUGH, CAUSES THE friends of the sufferer almost as much pain as the sufferer himself, and should receive immediate attention. Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY speedily cures coughs, colds, influenza, sore throat, &c. It will always relieve consumption, and in many well attested cases it has effected a perfect cure.

ALL THE FAMILY SEWING.
BARTLETT'S reversible sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable machines, they are made for use hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Examine the different styles at the Bartlett Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS—FROM $20 to $40 each; for in or out door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on WEDNESDAY, 5th, THURSDAY, 6th, and SATURDAY, 8th, inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C, O and D, 11:25 A. M.; E and F, 11:10 A. M.; and G, 11 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT THIS WEEK,
THE FIRST NUMBER OF
NEW THEATRICAL AND SOCIAL JOURNAL,
TOWN AND COUNTRY,
Containing
All the latest Theatrical and Musical News,
Special Correspondence from London and Paris,
BOOK AND FINE ART REVIEWS,
THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL CRITICISMS,
POINTED EDITORIALS, LIVELY SKETCHES, POETRY AND MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.
Among the contributors to the first numbers of the new paper are:
OLIVE LOGAN, VIRGINIA VAUGHAN, MARK SMITH, C. D. SHANLY, C. B. SEYMOUR, W. F. WILLIAMS, WM. WINTER, "Figaro," (H. CLAPP, JR.;) GEORGE HOLLAND, of Wallack's; PHILLIP RIPLEY, and many other admired writers.
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on sale. Price 5 cents.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
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THE NEW GYMNASTICS,
For Men, Women and Children. By DIO LEWIS, M. D. Author of "Weak Lungs, and How to Make them Strong." Tenth Edition. Revised and greatly enlarged. 1 vol., 16mo. $1 50.

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INORGANIC AND ORGANIC.
By HENRY E. ROSCOE.
SIXTH THOUSAND.
Price, $2 25.
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FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
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No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
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40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD GUARANTEED.
THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BROAD-ST. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 10th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem.
At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HODGSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868. E. ALLIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKIE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON
HAVE REMOVED THEIR BANKING HOUSE TO NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER, BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867..	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,361 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in Bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FRED. CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

$50.000 HUDSON COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at noon, for the purchase of $50,000 Hudson County Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The Bonds will bear date on the 1st day of March 1868, and will be made payable as follows, to wit:

$5,000 March 1, 1872.
5,000 March 1, 1873.
5,000 March 1, 1874.
5,000 March 1, 1875.
5,000 March 1, 1876.
5,000 March 1, 1877.
5,000 March 1, 1878.
5,000 March 1, 1879.
5,000 March 1, 1880.
5,000 March 1, 1881.
$50,000

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, with coupons payable semi-annually.

The right to reject all or any of bids is reserved.

Proposals to be directed to the "Commissioners of the Loaning Fund," at the Savings Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., Jan. 31, 1868.
JAMES LYNCH,
H. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
Commissioners of the Loaning Fund.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 119 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 12, and reopened on Saturday, Feb. 29.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT and BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after the 1st prox., less Government tax. B. E. SMITH, President

Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad Co.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81..	111¼	111¾	10-40 Coupon....	104⅜	104⅝
Coupon, 1881	111⅜	111¾	Gold	141¼	141⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108	108½	June 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅜	111½	July 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109½	109¾	May, comp'ds.'65	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅝	110	Aug., comp'ds.'65	116½	116¾
5-20C.'65Jan&Jly	107¾	108	Sept., comp'ds.'65	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅞	108	Oct., comp'ds.'65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.	101¼	101½	U. S. 3 ₽ c. Cer.	100¼	100½

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Feb. 4, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 45 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 25 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS
FOR SALE.

TOTAL ISSUE.......... $2,310,000.

These Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 268 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
No. 47 Exchange-place, New York.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE
COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND,
7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.
CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 111 Broadway; or
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BROAD-TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., to receive the report of the Committee appointed at a meeting of stockholders and bondholders, Jan. 20; and also to consider the expediency of reducing the capital of the Company and of issuing preferred stock. BAUMAN LOWE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 294, 367, 357, 269, 432, 4 8, 563, 529, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed by an experienced book-keeper. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID	2,250 00
ASSETS	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	113,100

Thirty-fourth Dividend.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free from tax, Feb. 1, 1868. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox.

B. W. FORD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
CASH SURPLUS	106,016 56
Nett Assets, Feb. 1, 1868	$306,016 56

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the GOVERNMENT TAX, payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

PERSONAL.

ANY RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning Christoph Surgen Baar, who resided at Belliot, near Victoria, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, will be received by his brother with the most grateful thanks and be liberally rewarded. Address H. BAAR, Box No. 4,636 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, the balance of five entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

This day, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store,
411 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier —, East River,
2,263 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
1,738 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark Gabriele, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMY BOOTEES.

OFFICE OF ARMY, CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., about
500 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 5.
450 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 6.
4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 7.
4,375 pairs machine-sewed Army Bootees, size 8.
Terms, cash, in Government funds.
Ten per cent. down.
Purchases to be removed within five days from day of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qrm. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,181 to 4,473.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,238.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
50 bbls. B.
200 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, R. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Climie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 9, 11 AND 13 WALKER-ST., BETWEEN Church-st. and West Broadway, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.

WALKER-ST.—The valuable lots with the buildings thereon, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Walker-st., south side, between Church-st. and West Broadway, being together 60x106 feet, making one of the finest plots now offered for sale below Canal-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WATER AND 115TH-STS. at AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WATER-ST.—No. 269, valuable lot, with buildings, near Peck-slip. 24 ft. 9 in. by 37 ft. 2 in.

WEST 115TH-ST.—2 lots, north side, 400 ft. west of 9th-av. Each 25 ft. by 100 ft. 11 in.

Terms at sale.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV., 131ST AND 132D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV.—Eight lots on the west side, comprising the entire front between 131st and 132d sts.

131ST AND 132D STS.—Nine lots on the north side of 131st-st., 110 feet west of 5th-av., running through to and fronting on 132d-st., together with the mansion house thereon.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-ST. AND NEW-BOWERY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

CHATHAM-ST.—The lot of land, with the building thereon, situate on the southerly side of Chatham-st., running through to and fronting on New-Bowery, being 21.1 on Chatham, 78.9 on New-Bowery, with an average depth of 90 feet.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, 7th, at 1 o'clock P. M., the first-class distillery, four-story brick building and five years lease of premises, at the northerly side of West 50th-st., 150 feet west of 9th-av., the machinery and fixtures, viz.: Steam engine, boilers, fermenting mash, boiling tubs and vats, copper still and worm, piping and other distillery fixtures. Sale positive and punctual. Terms cash; deposits exacted from all purchasers.

C. A. ARTHUR,
Receiver, by order of the Supreme Court.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOULEVARD LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

83D-ST.—Two lots on north side of 83d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., each 25x102.2.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS,
BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,

At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock.

A very large and choice collection of original and modern Oil Paintings, comprising choice efforts of favorite American and European Artists, many of which have never before been exhibited in this City; also, a number of choice Water Colors, and beautiful Marble and Terra Cotta Statuary.

In the catalogue are pictures by

Leutze,
Bispham,
Fagnani,
Wydeveld,
A. Lion,
M. A. Koekoek,
Severdonck,
Couturier,
Neblig,
Irving,
Hardenbrook,
Culverhouse,
Linnig,
Ed. Young,
Maes,
J. Hubner.
W. M. Brown,
Rossiter,
Farrer,
Washington, &c.
W. Koekoek,
Kruseman,
Smets,
Vaarberg, &c.

On view Day and Evening until 10 o'clock P. M.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for account of assessment of $2 per share, due Oct. 1, 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 859—200 sh's	Cert. 870—100 sh's	Cert. 750—200 sh's
Cert. 825— 50 sh's	Cert. 743—100 sh's	Cert. 745—150 sh's
Cert. 683—500 sh's	Cert. 882—100 sh's	Cert. 903— 45 sh's
Cert. 88—100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 579—100 sh's
Cert. 580—100 sh's	Cert. 576—100 sh's	Cert. 577—100 sh's
Cert. 518—100 sh's	Cert. 849— 20 sh's	Cert. 871—100 sh's
Cert. 873—100 sh's	Cert. 613— 50 sh's	Cert. 715— 50 sh's
Cert. 867— 50 sh's	Cert. 796—250 sh's	Cert. 822— 50 sh's
Cert. 851—100 sh's	Cert. 868— 33 sh's	Cert. 864— 17 sh's
Cert. 866— 60 sh's	Cert. 846—200 sh's	Cert. 690— 50 sh's
Cert. 693—100 sh's	Cert. 840—126 sh's	Cert. 885—100 sh's
Cert. 853—200 sh's	Cert. 837— 25 sh's	Cert. 687—200 sh's
Cert. 847— 50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 705—100 sh's
Cert. 815—150 sh's	Cert. 838—100 sh's	Cert. 862—100 sh's
Cert. 726—100 sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's	

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

The above-named sale is postponed to MONDAY Feb. 10, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order of Directors.
JAN. 6, 1868. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL BLANKETS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Purveying Depot, Judiciary-square, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:
1,700 White and Gray BLANKETS.
23,339 POUNDS BEEF EXTRACT—condemned.

The blankets have never been used, and are only sold because they are moth-eaten.

Terms cash in Government funds.
Goods to be removed within five days.

C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Med. Purveyor,
Brevet Col., U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av. Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.

The above lots are situated as follows:

3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.

Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.

The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.

For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Benjamin Abrahams, Esq., Executor of Simeon Abrahams, deceased:

CHATHAM-ST.—2 lots, situate on the south side of Chatham-st., between Pearl and Duane sts., and known as Nos. 95 and 97 Chatham-st., each 15.2 by 64-8.

For further particulars apply to JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., Attorney for estate, No. 247 Broadway, or to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., at which latter place maps can be had.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of said day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

JAMES COLE'S SON, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME Court in Partition—Sale positive. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the valuable plot of ground known as No. 335 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D., and the buildings thereon. The lot is on the south side of Grand-st., 60 feet east of Union-av., and is 40 feet front by 100 deep. The front building is built of brick, in a substantial manner, and is three-story, attic and cellar, containing twelve rooms, beside store and cellar. Size 22x45. The two frame houses on the rear of the lot are each two-story, attic and cellar. Also, at the same time, the two vacant lots on Bushwick-av., west side, 56 feet south of Varet-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MR. J. F. CROPSEY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the above Galleries, the collection of this distinguished artist, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American, English and Italian scenes, including many of his latest and best works. They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, Feb. 4, as above, FREE. Catalogues at the Gallery.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec28-lawtomar26

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 683 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—NO. 114 EAST 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs., three-story high-stoop brick house; price $13,500. Apply to G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

WAVERLEY-PLACE—FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop house, 25x65x100; fine order; $25,000; one on 9th-st., $18,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NINTH-AVENUE PROPERTY, eligibly located near 23d-st. Will be sold low on accommodating terms. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., in 52d-st., north side, about 300 feet east 6th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house for sale. Apply to S. L. BRADLEY, No. 951 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WEST 36TH-ST. THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; in nice order. Price $15,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$3.000.000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

ALL PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY for sale or to rent are requested to call and register their property on my books, and they will receive prompt attention. The agency of City and country property, houses, stores and farms solicited; no commissions till sale effected. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN ACRES, with dwelling, barn, &c., at the Highlands, about two miles from Port Monmouth, on the Bay; splendid marine view; good bathing, boating and fishing; price $7,000. Apply to PETER SCHENCK, No. 111 Murray-st., New-York.

NORTHERN N. J. RAILROAD—BEAUTIFULLY located, near depot, fine residence and outbuildings: 45 acres superior land, finely fruited, shaded, &c., for sale cheap; others, all sizes and localities. $3,000 to $80,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE ON THE line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; some as low as $75 per acre. We only offer property that we have thoroughly examined. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, VERY pleasantly located at Clifton, Staten Island; fine dwelling house, outbuildings, and about 8¾ acres of ground. Price $16,000. Terms easy. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, near Hudson, Columbia County, New-York; 123 acres. For particulars, address GEORGE D. S. HARISON, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st., New-York.

I HAVE SEVERAL FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY and West Virginia for sale on easy terms, or exchange, or will take a partner with some capital for each farm. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—HOUSES AND LOTS, country seats and farms for sale by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IN A GOOD LOCATION, a small house, with modern improvements, from $10,000 to $12,000. Address D., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

WANTED TO LEASE—A THREE-STORY and basement, or English basement, house; must be convenient and in a good neighborhood; near Episcopal Church; not above 40th-st., or 20 minutes' walk of Brooklyn ferry; possession at once, or previous to October 1. Any party wishing a responsible tenant, with small family, may address, stating rent, G. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office; or will be willing to purchase some furniture.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANT (FURNISHED) COUNTRY residence to be rented for one or two years, with 50 acres of very valuable land. The house is a three-story brick one, with all the modern improvements complete, and situated half a mile south of Geneva, N. Y., immediately on the shore of Seneca Lake. The grounds about the house are laid out and filled with shrubbery and flowers. There is a deer-park, spacious stables, boat-house, a bath-house, and an ice-house filled. A tenant-house, barn, &c., on the place. It was formerly the residence of Geo. E. Stone, banker, No. 50 Wall-st. Possession given April 1—or before if necessary. For particulars address GREENE SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED FLOORS ON BROADWAY—Six rooms each, water, gas, kitchen utensils; also, two cottages, seven rooms each, $30 a month, by H. WEST, tailor, Broadway, above 51st-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 661 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Bond-st., a large room, suitable for gallery, book-agency, or any light wholesale business. Apply as above. G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRST-CLASS stores, Nos. 91 and 93 Pine-st., near Front, 18x40 each, with cellar. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 13th and 14th sts., a short lease for sale of a large house and store. Address BROADWAY, Station D, Astor-place.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, fifteen minutes to ferry by Myrtle-av. cars, genteel three-story extension dwelling, with modern improvements, No. 108 Ryerson-st. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF MARBLE-FRONT store on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas; low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 33 Chambers-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VAURAUDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, SUITABLE for a physician, at No. 28 West 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let a second floor, furnished with bath; the house is first-class in every particular; also, a basement, if required; best of reference required and given. No. 112 East 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished front room, No. 16 Abingdon-place, corner of 12th and Hudson sts., with board for two, $17; excellent board and lodging for one, $7.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON FOURTH story, with board, suitable for gentleman. Apply to No. 6 East 32d-st., first house from 5th-av. References given and required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young lawyer, two rooms, with breakfast only, and daily use of a bath-room. For particulars address, stating terms, T. H., Post-office Box No. 4,601.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER TO LET, with board, one or a suite of rooms, in all respects desirable, in an unexceptionable neighborhood up town. Address A. B. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with closets, hot and cold water, to a gentleman; breakfast, fire and gas, $12 per week; house brown stone; only two in family. 329 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH first-class board, at No. 105 East 28th-st.; dinner at 6 P. M.; references exchanged; also, a single room for gentleman.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board in a private family at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.; house and location first-class.

TO LET—A LARGE SQUARE ROOM, WITH hall bedroom attached, second floor front, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Terms moderate. No. 153 East 51st-st.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has two nicely-furnished rooms to let, without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN to let, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

NO 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for housekeeping or gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 21 2d-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on third floor front, without board.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation in a nice American family as nurse for one or two grown children; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to chamberwork and sewing; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as excellent plain cook and would assist in washing, or would do all the washing of a small private family; is a first-rate baker—bread, pie and biscuit; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a respectable private family; can give the very best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 164 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; or as chambermaid and sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 25th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS and cloak maker, a few more engagements by the day or week; operates on two sewing-machines; would give her services a portion of each month for a comfortable bedroom, with fire and board when home; references. Address M. R. A., Station G, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, who understands her business thoroughly; also can produce the best of City or country reference; has no objections in going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, third floor, rear room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; also, understands hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 151 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement wishes a position in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; understands housekeeping in all its branches; the highest testimonials given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much of an object as a good home; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 313 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, one who is a professional cook and the other a first-class waitress; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., top floor, front room. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would wait on children; is a good sewer; the most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to go out in families by the day; can do dressmaking or boys' clothing; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at or address No. 312 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid, waitress, or to do general housework; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 175 Essex-st., near Houston-st. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO having entire charge, a position as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the duties of a household and the management of servants; unexceptional references given. Call on or address Mrs. C. A. D., No. 39 5th-av.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUATION by a cook, washer and ironer; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer or to do general housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A WAITRESS WHO CAN TAKE the place of a man waiter a situation; understands the care and management of silver, &c., and the preparing of salads, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, faithful girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 344 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION; has three years City reference from her last place; understands all kinds of soups, pastries, &c.; is a good bread baker; will assist in the washing; wages moderate. Apply in the office No. 506 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY Protestant English young woman as first-class dressmaker and family seamstress; understands operating by the day or week; has best reference. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl to do cooking, or as general servant; will be found a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, situations for a large number of Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; will do the coarse washing if required; has first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Apply at No. 100 West 46th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from birth. Apply at her present employer's, No. 18 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's-maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; has the very best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 164 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent waitress, or as chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; will be willing to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at No. 118 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby, or as chambermaid and do plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 47 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Scotch Protestant; one who can take the entire charge of a young infant or an invalid lady; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 109 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A gentleman's family; first-class; no other need apply; best City reference can be given. Address for two days No. 242 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and make herself useful, or housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 211 11th-av., near 24th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference given. Call at No. 333 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse and sewing; also a waitress; can give twelve years reference. Call for two days at No. 427 West 30th-st., (Old No. 265.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Can be seen at No. 232 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 East 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, FAMILY washing of ladies or gentlemen; can do best washing and fluting. Mrs. MONAHAN, No. 130 West 19th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as an excellent plain cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 381 2d-av., corner 22d-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A middle-aged man; best of City references. Inquire at Pettier's, No. 332 4th-av., for three days.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS PERFECTLY all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes and dressmaking, would like to engage in some private families by the day, week or month; is a good operator; has a W. & W. machine, if required. Call at No. 78 Carmine-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; has no objections to travel; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children; competent in both capacities. Call at No. 35 East 17th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS for all capacities, for City and country, Germans, Protestants, and others, on hand; employers promptly supplied; no charge till suited. Large Servants' Office, No. 508 6th-av., near 30th-st.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Girls constantly on hand to fill every capacity.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LARGE BLACK HORSE 16 TO 16½ hands high; suitable for cartman's work, or express wagon, or any purpose where strength is required; price $250; well worth $400. Apply to W. H. STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., or WM. JACOBS, Cartman for HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, whose extensive practice in first-class places comprises the laying-out of grounds, ornamental planting; orchard, nursery and vineyard cultivation, and gardening operations generally; is quite conversant with agriculture, botany, floriculture and general management of the orchard-house, vinery, greenhouse, stove, orchid, fern and other plant structures, according to modernized system. Credentials and references on application to HORTUS, at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO understands the raising and management of all stock necessary on a gentleman's place, a situation as general caretaker and farmer on a gentleman's place; best of references given and required. Address O. M., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a greenhouse, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a single man; is strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; four and half years' reference from his last place; highest recommendations given. Call or address 620 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT married man, one child, a situation as coachman; understands his business; good City driver; strictly temperate; excellent City references. Address J. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A young married man, (an American;) has had, and can take full charge of a farm; first-class recommendations furnished. Address H. J. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thorough practical gardener, married, a situation by the 1st of March; reference will satisfy all inquiries. Address GARDENER, care of John McNabb, Stamford Post-office, Conn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; perfectly understands his business; has been at the same all his life; his wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best of references; country preferred. Address M. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single, steady, sober man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for capability and honesty. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FARMER OF long experience in the raising and management of the different kinds of stock and crops; wife a first-class dairywoman; no incumbrance. Address SANDY, New-dorp, Richmond County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener by an American young man of thorough experience, willing to be useful. Can give good City and country reference. Address C. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a very active young man; will be civil and obliging; the very best City reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, who understands his business and can come well recommended. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom and a good careful driver, by one who has good City reference. Call or address at Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for A. H.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; is fully competent; City reference. Can be seen at 58 West 15th-st. R. P.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as waiter in a gentleman's family; has good City reference. Call or address at 337 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST LANDED, a situation in a store or attend bar; respectable City reference. Address C., Box 167 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE as a bank officer desires a situation with a railroad or other company, or to investigate credits; or would take charge of the financial department of a manufacturing business; satisfactory references given. Address B. C., Box No. 3,231 Post-office.

THE PRESS—A FIRST-CLASS VERBATIM short-hand reporter disengaged. Address JOURNALIST, Post-office, Quebec, Canada.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO WILMINGTON, Del.; one who understands her business in all its branches will hear of a permanent situation in a private family by applying at No. 40 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., with references.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A BOOT AND shoe store; one who is obliging and pleasant and has had experience in a first-class retail house. Address, stating age and experience, with references, J. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A private family in the City; liberal wages will be paid to a competent person. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS AS laundress and waitress; must understand their business well and have good City reference. Apply at No. 150 East 35th-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT HOUSEKEEPER to clean and look after to clean and look after a house for the use of two attic rooms. Apply at No. 64 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED FINE shoe manufactory; been in operation four years; a rare chance for any young man with $10,000 and a knowledge of the business; will be sold low, as the advertiser has other business which requires his immediate attention. Address W. R. L., Box No. 5,024, New-York Post-office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE clothing house, with a small stock of desirable goods on hand, and with a valuable trade, will sell the business, or make a liberal arrangement for a special capital of not less than $25,000. Address S., Box No. 1,768 New-York Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM $1,500 to $4,500, in three branches of business. Address D. W. B., Photograph Gallery, No. 136 Bowery.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

VALENTINES.

A SECRET TO LOVERS.
THE WAY TO SECURE A RICH WIFE.
GET ONE OF STRONG'S
MAGNIFICENT VALENTINES.
NOW READY,
AT STRONG'S,
NO. 599 BROADWAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, ABOUT 3 o'clock, on Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts., a stone marten fur collar, bright color. Whoever will return the same to the office at A. T. Stewart's store entrance on 9th-st., will be suitably rewarded by the person who lost it.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FURNITURE.

CHEAP SCHOOL FURNITURE IN GOOD order for sale. Inquire at No. 83 West 39th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER HOUSES!

The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

THE LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO., incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, have purchased the Silver-plated Ware business of Lucius Hart & Co., also the extensive Silver-Plated Ware Manufacturing Establishment of Geo. M. Howell, No. 36 Vesey-st., and will continue the manufacture of fine Silver-Plated Ware and Gold and Silver Plating at the well-known stand Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, where Mr. Howell will be constantly in attendance, and happy to see his old friends and patrons.

LUCIUS HART, President.
GEO. M. HOWELL, V. P. and Superintend't.
CHARLES FANNING, Secretary.
LUCIUS HART, JR., Treasurer.

The business of LUCIUS HART & CO., importers and dealers in METALS, will continue unchanged at the old stand, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by CARLE & STRONG, JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, and S. NEWBY.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 42 John-st., New-York.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and other securities, and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LICENSES FOR COATING METALS UNDER patent issued 4th September, 1866, to Edmund Morewood, will be granted on application to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 67 William-st.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)............WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE.....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TARIFA.......Feb. 12
TRIPOLI.......Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY..Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax).MONDAY....Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS........SATURDAY..Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY..Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold: steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

ERIN, FORBES.......SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HELVETIA, CUTTING.......SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON.......SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL........SATURDAY, Mar. 7

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
Chief cabin passage.........$150
Second cabin passage.........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.........165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. H. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

Steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

From Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—Sidewheel steamship MIAMI, Capt. McLOUGHLIN, will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Freight as low as by any other line; through bills lading issued to all points South, in connection with South Carolina Railroad.
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTES, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—FOR SALE—two first-class berths by the steamer *Henry Chauncey*, to sail on the 11th inst. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. S. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 15
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M. mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:20 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE, Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will close out the following RICH AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS,

in order to make room for Spring importations, consisting of Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Huck Towels, Quilts, Blankets, Jaconets, Plaid and Plain Cambrics, Swiss Tarleton, Nainsook, Mulls, and every variety of White Goods; Piques, Marseilles, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, by the piece, at case prices.

SILKS, from 75 cents up to the finest qualities imported, at prices never before offered; Lupin's BLACK and Silk Worsted Grenadines, in all widths and qualities, at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation; Black Bombazines, Black Alpacas, Tamise, Poplins and Empress Cloths, and a large stock of MOURNING GOODS.

IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, in all colors; Empress Cloths at half cost of importation; Plaid Poplins, from 50 cents up to very fine goods, at same proportion.

FRENCH MERINOES, at prices less than before the war.

BLACK LYONS MANTILLA AND HAT VELVETS.

PARIS CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, in all styles and colors, the largest and most complete assortment in the City, purchased at the late great auction sales, at about half cost of importation, will be sold at a small advance.

MISSES' KID GLOVES.

All colors and sizes, now opening. Ladies' opera kids from $1; the best $1 25 kids in the City; Jouvin's best, and the seamless kid; also mitts, gaiters, hoods and scarfs, cloth gloves, merino underwear, &c., &c., at reduced prices. At ALGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side, near 19th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARNOLD WOODWARD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE HIGGINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB COHEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS B. LENT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PINCHUS H. MORRIS, against whom a petition for adjudication in Bankruptcy was filed, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868. Southern District of New-York, ss.: Upon filing petition of Kaufman Hirsch, a creditor of the above-named Pinchus H. Morris, and proof accompanying the same; it is ordered that the said Pinchus H. Morris do appear at this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the court-room, in the City of New-York, in the district aforesaid, on the 29th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And, it is further ordered, that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Pinchus H. Morris, by delivering the same to him personally, if he can be found within said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his appearance. And, it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published, once in each week, for three weeks, in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, and in the *New-York Commercial Advertiser*, the last publication to be at least seven days before the return day of this order.

Witness Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the [L. S.] said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
WM. G. WEED, Attorney, No. 229 Broadway.
f5-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of IRVING N. SIMONS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Irving N. Simons, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1868.
ja29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham W. Leggett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
E. MOORE, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 37 Wall-st.
ja22-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT L. CUMMING, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert L. Cumming, New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, A.D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1868.
ja29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SILAS C. SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Silas C. Smith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1868.
f5-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUISA HIRSCHBERG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 5, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GRAHAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Graham, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of December, 1867.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ja22-law3wW* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of HENRY EVESSON, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Evesson, Jr., of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ja22-law3wW No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York City.

NO. 484.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO R. PECK and WILLIAM H. PECK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Alonzo R. Peck and William H. Peck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja29-law3wW No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNdersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of AARON N. COHEN, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 243 Broadway.
ja22-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS SCHICK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Julius Schick, of City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868.
MEIER WEINSCHENK,
Assignee of Julius Schick above-named,
No. 218 Church-st., New-York City.
ja22-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN GAYLORD WELLS, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Gaylord Wells, of New-York City, in the County of New-York in said district; who has been, to wit: on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja29-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 75 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE G. SMALLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY T. BLODGET, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, (formerly of the firm of Blodget, Brown & Company,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABEL DOWNS, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that in pursuance of the 12th section of the Bankrupt Act, an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Sterling G. Hadley's office, in the village of Waterloo, before Sterling G. Hadley, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. BENJAMIN ASHBY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Northern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of SPENCER D. SCHUYLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Spencer D. Schuyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, A.D. 1868.
f5-law3wW* CHARLES RAYMOND, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ISAAC ULRICK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Ulrick, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1867.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
f5-law3wW* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR against EMELINE MEREY, Eliza Altenhain, John Sedgwick, assignee of Eliza Altenhain in bankruptcy, Eliza C. Hill and Charles F. Hill, her husband, Waldo Hutchins, Charles H. Bertrand, Ludwig Sachs, Jacob Burge, Jr., Elizabeth Van Santon and Joseph Mason.—(Summons for relief.)—To the said defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 21, 1867.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Nov. 25.
ja8-law6wW* HENRY DAY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N16aw6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.
Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound: the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.
J. C. ELDREDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.
DATED JAN. 22, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT CO.,
No. 76 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the company;) proposals to be sealed and directed to the company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the company: the coal tar to be taken from the tar well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.
HENRY P. McGOWN,
Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Last night but two of the distinguished
LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 5, 1868,
NORMA,
with Mme. DE LA GRANGE in her greatest impersonation, that of NORMA, assisted by Miss McCULLOCH, Signors MASSIMILIANI, SUSINI, NICOLAO.
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) Feb. 6,
First joint appearance of
Mme. LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI.
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY EVENING—Last night of the season—
RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY—Last Opera Matinee at 1 P. M.

Admission to Matinee to all parts, $1. To avoid the immense rush at the door, tickets can now be purchased at the box office at Pike's Opera House, Schirmer's, 701, and Macoy's, 114 Broadway.

Seats for the remaining operatic representations can be had at the regular ticket offices as above.

MONDAY, Feb. 10, Brooklyn Academy,
MARTHA.
Second appearance of Signor BRIGNOLI in Brooklyn.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.........Lessee and Director.
BRILLIANT FRENCH PLAYS.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 6,
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR
and LE BOURREAU DES CRANES.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,
LA LOGE D'OPERA
and LES AMOUR DE CLEOPATRE.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.

Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL,

IN AID OF THE
HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1868.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting
GENTLEMAN AND LADY.
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET TWO DOLLARS.

Can be obtained from either of the members of the committee or from the officers:
EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, No. 29 William-st.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, Nos. 31 and 33 Walker-st.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 26 Broad-st.
PROSCENIUM AND PRIVATE BOXES
can be obtained at
MITCHEL & SIEXAS, No. 911 BROADWAY.

THE WHITE FAWN.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

MISS ALIDE TOPP'S SOIREE OF Classical and Modern Piano Music at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Admission $1. Tickets for sale at all the music stores.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

SAMUEL P. AVERY,

(Late Agent for the American Art Department at the Paris Exposition,) having returned from Europe, informs his Friends and the Art Public that he has resumed his business as an Art Agent. He has taken the commodious Gallery at No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., where he will exhibit, and offer at private sale, the various works of art selected by him during his recent residence abroad. Several of the most valuable were purchased out of the "Universal Exposition." Many others were bought at the Artists' Annual Exhibition—The Salon of 1867—while some were painted expressly on commission. Among them will be found choice examples of the artists whose works are favorite with our collectors, as well as productions by others who are now, for the first time, introduced here.

The importance of these selections will be made manifest by the following list:

"THE DEATH OF CÆSAR," by GEROME.
(The celebrated painting from the Paris Exposition.)
"THE READER," by MEISSONIER.
(A Portrait of the Artist from the Paris Exposition.)
"A NYMPH IN A FOUNTAIN," by PAUL DELAROCHE.
(From the Pourtales Collection.)
"New-England Pilgrims Going to Church in Winter," by G. H. BOUGHTON.
(From Royal Academy Exhibition, 1867.)

OTHER PAINTINGS IN OIL, BY

Breton, Merle, Jalabert, Bougereau, Plassan, Rousseau, Hamon, Landelle, Diaz, Brion, Daubigny, Troyon, Chavet, Beranger, Koek-Koek, Toulmouche, Schreyer, Achenbach, Brillouin, Richomme, Aubert, Calame, Van Schendel, Bakkerkorff, Hammann, Zamacois, Giradet, Caraud, Gus, Dore, Jourdan, Fichel, Boyenval, Aussandon, I. Escosura, Kuwassey, Bakalowicz, Lambron, Devedeux, Herbsthoffer, De La Brely, Ziem, Baron, Baugniet, Vibert, Hubner, Seignac, Steffan, Lemmens, Moulinet, Lobrichon, Couder, Fauvel, Pasini, L'Fan De Metz, Schertchkoff, Lassalle, Rosier, Colin, Gide, Loyeux, Kraus, Jacque, Preyer, &c., &c.

DRAWINGS IN WATER COLOR, ETC., BY

Delaroche, Ed. Frere, Gus. Dore, Hamon, Achenbach, Gavarni, Coutoure, Ziem, Mulior, Cabanel, De Keyser, Bellange, Harpignies, H. Vernet, David, Tesson, Calmelet, Marohs, Giradet, Miday, Hebert, Ruiperez, Beaumont, De Marny, Saunier, Hoguet, Deshayes, Anastasi, Vertin, Stroebel, Bosboom, Mozin, Frantz, De Tourny, Devieux, Herson, Baron, Laurens, Vibert, Flandrin, J. Noel, Chouppe, Ten Kate, Isabey, Chandelier, Martin, Achillezo, V. Adam, Herbsthoffer, Autray, Couder, Camino, Maris, Goddes, Mery, Ouvrie, Leievre, Verveer, Wissant, Crapelet, Le Bas, Beaume, Andrieux, &c., &c.

A STATUE, in Marble, by TANTARDINI, of Milan,
(From the Paris Exposition.)
A STATUETTE, in Ivory, by MOREAU-VAUTIER;
And many other articles of *vertu* from the Exposition, executed in Silver, Bronze, Ivory, Glass, China, Ebony, Iron, Terra Cotta, &c., &c., from the French, Russian, German, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Austrian, Prussian, English, Indian, Chinese and Japanese sections of the Paris Exposition.

Open free daily from 9 A. M. until dark, and every MONDAY NIGHT from 7 until 10 o'clock. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of WHITTEMORE & MOTT, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, government securities and gold.

Office (until May 1) at No. 13 Broad-st.
E. P. WHITTEMORE,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
WM. F. MOTT, Jr.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BROWN, RUSSELL & BARCLAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
A. B. BROWN,
N. H. RUSSELL,
JAMES H. BARCLAY.

A. B. BROWN, of the late firm, will settle in liquidation of all accounts of BROWN, RUSSELL & BARCLAY.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 24 John-st., under the firm name of BARCLAY & CARY.
JAMES H. BARCLAY,
CHARLES W. CARY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of JOHN WHITE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN WHITE,
LOUIS T. SNOW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITE, FOWLER & SNOW, for the transaction of the coal business at Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.
JOHN WHITE,
LINDLEY H. FOWLER,
LOUIS T. SNOW.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES is this day dissolved by its own limitation, J. W. CONKLIN retiring. The business will be settled up by the remaining partners.
W. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will continue the merchant tailoring and clothing business at No. 18 4th-av., in the City of New-York.
W. L. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES,
W. L. CONKLIN, JR.
FEB. 1, 1868.

NO. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in business, Mr. THOMAS B. GRAHAM, of the New-York Gold Exchange, under the firm name of A. G. CRANE & CO.
A. G. CRANE.

THE UNDERSIGNED tender their services to merchants, bankers and others in the purchase and sale of stocks, gold and Government securities.
A. G. CRANE & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ADAMS & CONE was dissolved by mutual consent this day.

JAMES B. CONE will continue the business in his own name, on the corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st. LEVI ADAMS will continue the business under his own name at Harlem.
LEVI ADAMS,
JAMES B. CONE.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF JAMES REDMOND in our firm expires this day, he retiring from business. CHARLES L. ACKER is admitted as a partner, and the business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.
ACKER, MERRALL & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DIOSSY & COCKCROFT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. S. Diossy is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
GEO. S. DIOSSY.
NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1868. JAMES COCKCROFT.

THE FIRM OF LEIGH & HAGAMAN IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
Business settled at the old stand, No. 25½ Washington-st., New-York. LEIGH & HAGAMAN.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CONNOR & BRUCE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EZRA S. CONNOR,
JAS. R. BRUCE.
FEB. 4, 1868.

CHAS. WINFIELD ARMOUR HAS AN interest in our firm from this date.
PAUL J. & ALEX. ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER. —Dentists can now be supplied with this excellent material, and guaranteed the use of it for seventeen years; office rights, $35 each. Apply at the office of the New-York Dental Rubber Company.
NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

The unqualified approval of both press and public of the beautiful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON,
induces the management to announce its repetition every afternoon and evening this week.

In active preparation, an entirely new domestic drama of exciting interest and thrilling scenic effects and situations, by the distinguished young American author, Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.

To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID
EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
whose bold, dashing and artistic
SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!
is received on every occasion with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
comprised in the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN SUPERB ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL.
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NEW-YORK, { No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., AND No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.

The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

THE PARIS PICTURES

And the Water Color Collection on view at the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Owing to the number of persons who could not gain admission to the Orpheon Hall, also to the bad storm of the evening, and to the numerous requests to repeat the lecture on *Family Inheritance and the Personal Indications of Longevity*, another lecture (not a repetition) on the same subject, will be given in the large hall of Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock, by T. S. LAMBERT, M. D. The public respectfully invited.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Owing to the indisposition of Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, the seventh and last lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1868, at Cooper Institute, by JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq.

REV. THOS. A. JAGGAR WILL DELIVER a lecture on behalf of the new Mission Chapel of the Anthon Memorial Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock, at Trenor's Hall, No. 723 6th-av. Tickets, 50 cents, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, or at the door Thursday evening. Subject—*The Magic of Reality.*

J. HYATT SMITH AT STANTON-ST. BAPTIST Church on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*New-York to Jerusalem.* Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Sheldon's and at the door.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st.

The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

NEW-YORK CADETS.

CARD.—Complying with the wishes of his patrons and the holder of the New-York Institute of Physical Culture, Mr. HLASKO will commence with one of its principal branches, the military instruction, by reviving the formerly so popular "Corps of New-York Cadets," at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. Instruction days, MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 4½ until 6 o'clock P. M. The first drill will take place THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. P. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS.
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

MISS WARREN'S

Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—
For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For *giving* parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania. $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instruction. For catalogue address F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

AT $2 50 WRITING 20 LESSONS.—BOOK-keeping, Algebra, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $10. PAINE'S Business Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, entrance on Canal, and No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GOLDSMITH'S CITY COLLEGE, NO. 212 Bowery. New classes forming this week in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, &c., at nominal charges.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—22 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A.M.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN THE French language by a short and easy method. Address FRANCAIS, Box No. 185 Times Office.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

GERMAN TUITION.—A YOUNG GERMAN lady (but perfectly acquainted with the English tongue) desires to give lessons in German to two or three pupils at their homes. Terms moderate; highest references. Address E. P. W., Box No. 4,409 Post-office.

AS TEACHER—AN AMERICAN LADY, OF French descent, who has resided in Paris, and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reengagement as visiting governess; best City reference. Address C. D. O., Box No. 181 Times Office.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
O. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION as governess in a private family. For further particulars, apply to WM. H. PRICE, No. 81 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:30 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1868.
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,
will be presented the comic drama of
"OURS."

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. R. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss TIMONY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 7........"OURS"
SATURDAY, Feb. 8........"OURS"
MONDAY, Feb. 10........"OURS"
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

(Broadway, near Bleecker-st.)
The beautiful and brilliant young artiste,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
In her renowned and peerless personation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Characters by Messrs. DAVIDGE, OWEN, MARLOWE; Mrs. A. HIND, Mrs. EDWARDS, and other favorites.
FANCHON MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THE GREAT COMIC SENSATION.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS
by
Charles Dickens
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF THE INCOMPARABLE
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
CHARLES DICKENS' and JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA..............as..............LITTLE NELL
LOTTA..............as..............THE MARCHIONESS
FRIDAY NEXT—LOTTA'S FIRST BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NEXT—LOTTA'S SECOND MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement with the eminent actor and popular favorite, E. EDDY.

SPLENDID DRAMA of the POLICE SPY.	E. EDDY as the POLICE SPY.	Dick Sands, Goldsmith, Ashcroft, Mons. Severi, Bollos, and Sam Cole.

FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mr. E. EDDY.

THE PILGRIM AT BUNYAN HALL.

EVERY AFTERNOON at 2; EVERY EVENING at 8.
This is acknowledged the finest Exhibition of mammoth paintings ever produced.
NOVEL EFFECTS, MUSIC, LECTURE.
Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents.
The HALL TO RENT on Sunday, when not required by the Pilgrim.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READING.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, at the suggestion of many friends, will have the honor to give ONE READING from English and American authors on
FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH INST.,
AT
LYRIC HALL.
PROGRAMME.

"A Schoolboy's Story"—Dickens. "The Little Grey Head."—Mrs. Southey. "The Country Squire;" "The Bridge."—Longfellow. "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire."—Jean Ingelow. "Cradle Song."—Dr. Holland. "Are the Children at Home."—Atlantic Monthly. "David Copperfield's Marriage and Housekeeping."—Dickens. "The Mother and Poet."—Mrs. Browning. "Zekel's Courtin."—Jas. R. Lowell. "Sheridan's Ride."—Reade.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats (numbered and secured) $1. For sale at McFarland's bookstore, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st.

Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

Has been engaged to give two of his popular readings from
DICKENS AND SHAKESPEARE
on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at Irving Hall, and SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at Steinway Hall, at 8 o'clock. Programme of first reading:
1. Story of Richard Doubledick, the Poor Soldier.
2. Little Dombey at Blimber's Academy.
3. Jingle's Elopement with the Spinster Aunt.
From the Pickwick Papers.

Programme of second reading in morning papers of Friday. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. To be had at Macoy's, No. 114, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES—JENNYS & SON, MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. This firm make the finest and cheapest instrument in this City.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. E. MOUCHEL,

From Paris, pupil of Ricord, No. 634 Broadway,
Cures private diseases in a few days,
and all affections.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures, or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse, 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

TELEGRAMS.

Debate on the Newspaper Bill in the French Corps Legislatif.

Another Fenian Demonstration in the City of Cork.

FRANCE.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif on the Bill to Regulate the Press.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 4—Evening.

The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the Press was continued to-day.

Minister ROUHER made a long speech, in which he urged upon the members the passage of the proposed law. He said he was unwilling to oppose liberal tendencies, but the Empire and the people alike demanded that some restraint be imposed upon the Press. Four millions of those who had voted for the Constitution were gone, but the four millions, their successors, required the same guarantees.

The clause of the bill abolishing the preliminary license to publish was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

FENIANISM.

One of the Gates of the City of Cork Blown Up and Telegraph Wires Cut—More Arrests.

CORK, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

One of the gates of this city was undermined last night and blown up. At the same time all the telegraph wires leading into the city were cut. The prompt action of the Police prevented any further demonstrations.

Two brothers, named DAVID and JOHN BARRY, have been arrested on a charge of robbing one of the gunshops recently of a large quantity of powder.

A man named FITZPATRICK was also arrested to-day. It is thought that he had something to do with the explosion last night. The Police, while examining him, found a bottle of phosphorus, or "Greek fire" in his pocket.

Telegraphic communication has generally been restored.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Recent Storm on the Coast.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

No marine disasters have yet been reported from the recent storm, though it was quite severe on the coast.

ABYSSINIA.

Condition of the English Troops—The Advance Near Antolo.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The last dispatches from Abyssinia represent that the prospects of the expedition are favorable. The army was well supplied, and the advance under Gen. NAPIER had reached the neighborhood of Antolo.

FRANCE

The Election in the City of Lille.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The City of Lille held a special election yesterday for member of the Corps Legislatif. The Government candidate was successful.

ITALY.

Gen. Garibaldi and Admiral Farragut—The Government Loan.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

GARIBALDI has written an eloquent and enthusiastic letter to Admiral FARRAGUT, in which he congratulates the United States on encouraging, by the presence of an American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

It is reported that the Italian Finance Minister will place 440,000,000 lire of the Italian loan to be negotiated in this market.

No New Convention on the Roman Question Proposed.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The *Nazione* (newspaper) to-day asserts positively that no negotiations for a new convention on the Roman question are going on between the French and Italian Governments, but that Gen. MENABREA prefers the September treaty.

AUSTRIA.

The Pope Desirous of Revising the Concordat.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

It is reported that Pope PIUS IX. is willing to resume negotiations with the Imperial Government for a revision of the *Concordat*.

CRETE.

Great Britain and the Candia Fugitives.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The *Debatte*, a semi-official journal, says that Great Britain has requested the European Powers to stop removing fugitives from Candia.

The Central Pacific Railroad—Mexican News via California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Work on the Central Pacific Railroad, east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is progressing rapidly. The weather is favorable, and the grading of two sections is nearly completed and ready for rails. A new forty-ton locomotive has been safely transported across the summit. Sufficient motive-power and material are east of the Sierras to complete the contemplated one hundred miles' track in time for the connection to be made at the summit.

Arrived—Ship *Helton Castle*, Liverpool.

By the arrival of the steamship *Montana* we have late Acapulco advices. Gen. ALVAREZ had called an election for President of the Republic, Members of Congress, and Judges of the Supreme Court in Guerrero—that State not having participated in the late general election—the district held by the revolutionists under JIMINEZ excepted.

JUAREZ declines to accept the resignation of JOSEPH GODOY, Consul of the Republic at San Francisco.

It is reported the Government has renewed the Charter granted by MAXIMILIAN to HOLLANDAY's Mexican Coast-line of Steamships. Hereafter the vessels are to leave Mexican ports every twenty days.

Burning of a Factory in Massachusetts—Loss $60,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

S. G. BIRMINGHAM & BROS., satinet factory at Dalton, was burned on Monday with a large quantity of manufactured goods and machinery. The loss was $60,000, on which there was $35,000 insurance.

JOSEPH W. HOLMES, the insurance agent, who eloped with Miss CLEGG from New-Haven Saturday, is in this city to-day, under bonds to appear for trial at New-Haven to-morrow.

Fire in Hudson, N. Y.—Loss $60,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The vinegar factory of Messrs. COFFIN, CLARK & Co., and the steamboat office and freight house of PETER BOGARDUS, on Water-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is insurance for $28,000, in the North American, Lennox, Mercantile, International and Fulton, of New-York; the Commerce, of Albany, and the North America, of Hartford. The steamer *Cataract*, of Poughkeepsie, was sent up on the call of Mayor HOGSTADT, but arrived too late to be of any service.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Gen. MEADE's letter informing the Convention that he will only sanction the payment of $38,000 more out of the State Treasury for the Convention expenses, has caused considerable sensation and harsh comments.

The relief question will be settled to-morrow.

RICHARDSON is easier, but is still in a most precarious state.

The Bradley Committee will report to-morrow that the proof of his identity with the Sing Sing BRADLEY is believed to be complete. Three members of the committee will probably recommend his expulsion.

To the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

In the Georgia Reconstruction Convention today a resolution was adopted to take a vote on the relief question to-morrow, when the Convention adjourned.

Gen. MEADE sent a communication to the Convention this morning, saying he would give it $30,000 by the 10th of March, but that no further advances would be made, nor would he approve or undertake any financial scheme for pay involving the credit of the State, or anticipating further revenue.

Another delegate was badly beaten to-day in a pothouse row.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

In the Convention, to-day, an ordinance annexing Algiers to the City of New-Orleans was offered as an article of the constitution, but was tabled.

Several articles to the constitution were adopted regulating the school question. All children are to be admitted to public schools without distinction, and no special schools are to be established for the exclusive use of any color. All public institutions of learning, including universities, wholly or in part under control of the State, are to be open to all persons, irrespective of color.

Articles were adopted which provide for the election of a Superintendent to serve four years. Also an article which provides for an appropriation from the public funds for their maintenance.

Warrants of the members of the Louisiana Convention, signed with a cross mark, have been discounted on the street.

The Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Alabama voted to-day on the adoption of the new Constitution and for State officers.

In this city 1,861 votes were cast; two were given by two white candidates for office—all the rest by negroes.

The Alabama Election.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Col. HUDSON, commanding, having received information that registrars are refusing the right and privilege of challenging votes, has requested the Chief of Police to notify the registrars and judges of the election that this right must be respected, or the election be invalid. Col. HUDSON also notified registrars and judges of election that the clerks appointed by the Democratic Party must be admitted within each voting precinct.

The election is passing off quietly.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

In the Virginia Reconstruction Convention, to-day, the section requiring the Governor to be a resident of the United States twenty years and of Virginia two years, adopted yesterday, was reconsidered and recommitted. The salary of the Governor was fixed at $4,000.

Another scene occurred in the Convention to-day. Two members having quarreled in debate, started for the hall for a fight; but the Sergeant-at-Arms put a stop to it by closing the doors.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

To-day was the twelfth day of the Constitutional Convention. Notwithstanding there was no quorum, they went into secret session.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance invalidating negro bonds—96 yeas, 17 nays. Nothing else of importance was transacted.

The New-York Republican State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

A number of delegates to the Republican State Convention reached here during the day, and the trains this evening brought large additions. The Convention promises to be enthusiastic and harmonious. The expression is favorable to a united delegation for GRANT, FENTON and a Radical platform. No opposition to FENTON has yet made its appearance, and it is believed no serious effort will be made to influence delegates against him, although a portion of the St. Lawrence delegation are instructed to favor Mr. HAMLIN. Both the New-York delegations arrived on the evening train, but appearances indicate that the contestants will meet with very little favor. The Globe Hotel, the headquarters of the State Committee, is crowded, and among the number present are many outsiders. The only strife appears to be on the question of delegates at large. TREMAIN, DEPEW, ANDREWS, CURTIS and CLAPP are spoken of.

Hon. Mr. VAN COTT and Gen. SICKLES are both mentioned as temporary or permanent presiding officers of the Convention. Gen. SICKLES will probably be elected as one of the delegates at large. Mr. BROWN, of Rochester, is also spoken of for a delegate at large, in addition to the names already mentioned.

Annual Meeting of the New-England Agricultural Society.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The annual meeting of the New-England Agricultural Society was held here to-day. Dr. GEORGE B. LORING, of Salem, was reëlected President, with Vice-Presidents from each State, as follows: New-Hampshire, Ex-Gov. FREDERICK SMYTH; Vermont, DANIEL KIMBALL; Massachusetts, WILLIAM BIRNIE; Rhode Island, AMASA SPRAGUE; Connecticut, G. H. HYDE; Maine, S. L. GOODALE. President LORING delivered the annual address.

A large number of distinguished gentlemen, from all sections of the country, have arrived in this city, to participate in the National Commercial Convention, commencing to-morrow.

Salem is to be supplied with water, at an expense of $1,000,000. GEORGE H. NORMAN, of Newport, R. I., having contracted to furnish twenty-five miles of water-pipe for that purpose.

Prize Fighters Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

PATSY REARDON, who killed the boy MCCANN, in a prize fight in Illinois a short time since, was tried in Belleville, Ill., to-day, and sentenced to one month imprisonment in the county jail. His companions, under 18 years of age, were sentenced to one week confinement in the same place.

The lightness of the punishment is said to be in consequence of the belief that MCCANN's death resulted more from over-excitement than from the severity of the blows administered.

All those engaged in or witnesses of the fight over eighteen years of age pleaded "not guilty," and their cases were continued till the next term of the Court.

Steamboat Burned—Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The steamer *Clara Dolson* was burned last night. She was valued at about $30,000, and was insured in a Cincinnati office.

The Albuquerque *Review*, of Jan. 21, represents that a party of Navajoe Indians attacked some herdsmen near Bubino, on the 9th of that month; killed one; wounded two; and ran off between 3,000 and 4,000 sheep, about 1,500 of which were subsequently recovered.

A Colored Mass Meeting in Savannah—Several Persons Shot.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

A large negro meeting was held at the African Church to-day to advocate the election of CHARLES H. HOPPENS for the office of Mayor in place of Mayor ANDERSON, who is now before a Military Commission. During the meeting a disturbance occurred outside the church by a disorderly negro resisting the Police who were attempting to arrest him. The negroes drew pistols on the Police, and the row became general. Reinforcements of Police drove off the rioters, and captured the ringleaders. Lieut. BELL, of the Police, was shot in the head and leg, and Lieut. HOWARD was knocked off his horse with a brick. Several policemen and four negroes were wounded, but none were killed. The rioters have now dispersed, but much excitement prevails among them.

The Military Commission in the case of Major ANDERSON, is still in session examining witnesses.

The crew of the ship *Admiral*, which cleared from this port on Saturday for Liverpool, refused to go to sea in her on account of the ship being leaky. The ship laid in Tybee Roads, and on Monday night dragged her anchor and went ashore on the beach, where she now lies high and dry at low water.

Pilots report the steamer *Charles W. Lord*, bound for this port, with part of her rudder and two flanges of her propeller gone, trying to make the port of Charleston.

Memphis Editors Sentenced for Contempt of Court.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The *Avalanche* contempt case was concluded this morning. M. C. GALLOWAY and WM. H. RHEA, two of the editors, were sentenced by Judge HUNTER, of the Criminal Court, to pay fines of ten hundred and fifty dollars each, and be imprisoned in the County Jail seventy days, and thereafter until they answer the interrogatories they refused to answer.

Mittimus writs committing them will be issued as soon as the proceedings of the Court are recorded.

The *Avalanche* was this morning more abusive of the Judge, if possible, than heretofore.

Railroad Matters in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The County Court of Davidson voted to-day to submit to the people, on the 10th of March next, a proposition to subscribe $300,000 stock in the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company.

The employes of the corporation applied to-day to Judge CAREY, of the County Court, for a mandamus to compel the City Recorder to pay their salaries in greenbacks, or its equivalent. The application was heard, but not determined. The question involves a large sum of money.

Railroad Shops in Springfield, Ill., Burned.

SPRINGFIELD., Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The paint shop and a portion of the blacksmith shops of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $15,000; fully insured in the Ætna, Hartford, Yonkers and New-Haven companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The schooner *Electric Flash*, of Gloucester, from Newfoundland for New-York, with a cargo of herrings, was run down in Long Island Sound on Saturday night by the steamer *Glaucus* of this port, from New-York, and immediately sunk.

The crew of the *Electric Flash* were saved. The loss is about $11,000, which is insured in Gloucester for $7,000.

Election of Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The Republican Convention of Broome County assembled here yesterday and elected Hon. G. W. HOTCHKISS, WM. H. BEALS and TRACY R. MORGAN delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions favoring GRANT and FENTON were adopted.

A Negro Mortally Wounded in Augusta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

A difficulty occurred this afternoon between a white boy and a freedman, in which the negro was mortally wounded. The negro was the aggressor.

The Free Railroad Bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The House to-night passed the Free Railroad Bill. It now goes to the Senate.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—Bills Introduced—What Has Been Done.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

The House passed the day mainly on general orders. There were several bills ordered to a third reading, but they did not amount to much—merely legalizing the acts of John Jones, a Justice of the Peace, or those of Timothy Smith, an Assessor, or something of that sort. Probably no one of them ever did an official act that would stand judicial investigation, but sometimes a little error can be cured by a little bill, and the legislation of to-day, in the Lower House, at least, has been in a great measure curative.

In the House only 86 bills have been reported. In the Senate only 38, and 21 of these have been passed. The Senate to-day went through with general orders, and absolutely adjourned before 12 o'clock, because no one of "the circle" knew of anything to do. It is said that the devil always finds work for idle hands. In the adage obsolete, or has the devil no work for the Senate?

Almost all of the Republican members of the two Houses are "ganging awa" to the State Convention at Syracuse, to give it tone, as they say.

Senator GRAHAM is much better, and will resume his seat in the Senate in a few days. He has been very sick.

The Constitutional Convention I am afraid is "givin out." There were only 29 members in attendance yesterday; to-day there was a fraction more or less—I think less. The stock company having failed to draw paying houses, the performance was varied yesterday by the engaging an Indian or two to take a star part. One addressed the Convention in his native style; another translated what the first said. It is thought that by thus varying the performances the show may be kept up until the Spring thaw, but I don't think anything short of a combination, of the "Black Crook," the "White Fawn" and the "Last Sensation," will ever again fill the house. LEO.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Mr. MURPHY gave notice of a bill to incorporate the East River Tunnel Company of New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Incorporating the New-York City Central Underground Railroad Company.

By Mr. KENNEDY—Increasing the compensation of the Onondaga County Supervisors.

By Mr. CREAMER—Authorizing the construction of a tunnel under the East River.

By Mr. PALMER—Authorizing the cities and towns in Dutchess and Columbia Counties to take stock in the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

By Mr. BRADLEY—A bill providing that it shall be lawful for either the Court of General or Special Sessions to be held by any one of the Judges thereof, in the absence of the other from the court-room.

By Mr. FOLGER—A bill providing that all moneys arising on sales of mortgaged premises sold under chapter 8, part 3d, title 15 of Revised Statutes, shall be subject to the control of the Supreme Court as entirely as are moneys arising on sales of mortgaged premises sold under a decree of said Court.

A bill authorizing the Chenango Valley Savings Bank to receive single deposits amounting to $5,000, was passed.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill authorizing the Kings County Supervisors to raise $50,000 to reimburse the amount borrowed for the relief of the poor.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Ceding to the United States jurisdiction over David's Island, in the Harbor of New-Rochelle.

Authorizing the Bloss Coal Mining Company of Pennsylvania to purchase and hold real estate in this State to an amount not exceeding $250,000.

Mr. CREAMER gave notice of a bill authorizing insurance and other trust companies to invest in bonds and mortgages on real estate in Hudson County, N. J. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ADVANCED TO THIRD READING.

To amend the Newburg city charter.

To incorporate the Depositors' Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the Rondout Savings Bank.

To incorporate the New-York Citizens' Marksmen Society. Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The Constitution Convention reassembled today.

The following sections as part of the report on the Preamble and Bill of Rights were adopted:

Sections one, two, three, four, five and six, the same as reported by the Committee.

Section seven of the present Constitution was adopted instead of the section as reported, merely adding the following at the end thereof:

"The fee of all lands taken for the track of railroads or for highway purposes without the consent of the owners shall rest in the owners. The Legislature may pass laws authorizing and permitting parties owning or occupying lands to construct agricultural drains and ditches across the lands of other parties, when such drains and ditches shall be necessary under proper restrictions, and with proper remuneration."

Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, sixteen and seventeen were adopted without any material alterations.

Section eighteen, as adopted, is the same as section sixteen of the present Constitution.

Section nineteen, as adopted, is as follows:

"The right to take and catch fish in any part of the international waters bordering on this State, and to dispose of such fish, shall not be denied or restrained."

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention in the Evening Session adopted the preamble and Bill of Rights article, as sent this afternoon, and referred to the Committee on Revision.

The majority report of the Committee on Adulterated and Intoxicating Liquors, was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. Speeches were made by Messrs. CALAHAN, FOWLER and GROSS, but without any definite action on the article, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

The New-York Sunday-school Institute.

The second session of the New-York Sunday-school Institute was held last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. RALPH WELLS presided, and Prof. PHILIP PHILLIPS conducted the music of the occasion. A very large audience was present. The devotional services commenced at 7 o'clock, under the leadership of Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., of the Reformed Church. Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., then addressed the meeting upon the "Teachers' duties in and out of school." These he characterised as follows: 1. To realize the importance of the engagement; 2. To have a high sense of the duty of fulfilling this responsibility; 3. To carry the words of salvation directly from the feet of Jesus to the children who are taught. 4. To make the subject of the lesson a matter of deep study beforehand; 5. To appear perfectly sincere in the presence of the children; 6. To make the personal condition and surroundings of the members of classes a matter of close observation and attention. Many other duties might be presented, the speaker said, but the few mentioned are scarcely ever to be found in the possession of a teacher.

Rev. Dr. CUYLER spoke on "Temperance in the Sunday Schools." He said the use of alcohol is the greatest obstacle in the way of the progress of the Gospel of Christ in this City. Drunkenness is the result of unrestrained appetites; and as it is the duty of the Sunday-school teacher to deal with the beginnings of all sin, it is his duty to deal with the sin of drunkenness in anticipation. Prevention is the point to be aimed at, for it is easier by far to prevent than to cure. Teach the children to pity the poor drunkard of New-York, as you would teach them to pity the benighted heathen of China. Influence the children also to practice temperance as a matter of self-denial, on the Pauline platform of avoiding anything that may cause another to stumble or fall.

Total abstinence is the only safe principle to work upon, for to teach the moderate drinking of spirituous liquors is as unsafe and inconsistent as it would be to teach moderate swearing or stealing. Temperance societies should be formed in every Sabbath-school, and the children should be induced to sign the pledge, intelligently and prayerfully. Temperance books should be placed in the libraries, and papers of the same tone should be circulated every Sabbath.

Mr. PHILLIPS, by request, sang "Your Mission," after which the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements announced with regret that Rev. J. H. VINCENT would not be able to be present to fulfill his engagement in consequence of the serious illness of his wife. Mr. RALPH WELLS was introduced as a substitute, to speak upon "Teacher Training." In an interesting manner he depicted some of the mistakes which be made in his early teacher-experience. He enumerated them as follows: 1. Talking too loudly in the class; 2. Trying to govern unruly scholars' minds by taking hold of their bodies; 3. Going early to school for the purpose of spending a few minutes in talking to the lady teachers; 4. Exercising a coolness toward his scholars; 5. Teaching from one end of the class to the other, instead of teaching all the scholars at once—every point in the lesson; 6. Quoting Scripture verses excessively; 7. Preaching to the scholars instead of teaching them by questions and answers; 8. Doing all the thinking for the scholars instead of helping them to think for themselves; 9. Putting Bible pictures in other frames than those in which God has placed them; 10. Bringing in all the applications of the lessons at the close; 11. In not expecting the immediate salvation of the scholars; 12. Attempting to use somebody else's system of teaching; 13. Carrying the burden of the work instead of resting it upon Jesus. Mr. WELLS then illustrated his present method of teaching, by means of the blackboard, in a very interesting manner. A few minutes were then spent by gentlemen in the audience in proposing questions upon the difficulties of the Sunday-school work and answering them, after which the doxology was sung, and the benediction was pronounced.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, there will be exercises in sacred geography, map-drawing, &c., under the direction of Rev. J. H. VINCENT. The programme for this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock, will be as follows:

Devotional exercises, subject, "Our Scholars' Homes," conducted by Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D. D., of M. E. Church. Bible geography, by Rev. ARTHUR MITCHELL. Infant class lesson, conducted by RALPH WELLS, Esq. The Teacher and his Bible, by Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D.

Destructive Fire in Beekman-street—Loss About $100,000.

The fire which broke out at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the third floor of the five-story brick building No. 77 Beekman-street, resulted in its complete destruction and an aggregate loss of $100,000. The firemen worked assiduously, but the intense cold prevented them from checking the course of the flames through the building where they originated, though they succeeded admirably in saving the adjoining buildings. The losses in which are mainly by water. The following is a list of the tenants and losses:

No. 77—The first floor and basement were occupied by GEO. SANDERSON & Co. as a steel warehouse. Their loss is $35,000; insured for $15,300 as follows: Yonkers of New-York, $3,000; Bowery, $5,000; Commercial, $2,500; Park, $2,500, and Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, $2,300. The second floor was occupied by EDWARD C. DUNBAR, printer, who sustains a loss of $3,000; fully insured. The third floor, front, was occupied by WHITTEMORE & ABBOTT, spice-grinders, and their loss is $10,000; insured for $6,000. The third floor, rear, was occupied by WISDONE & PARADIE, dealers in curled hair. Loss $3,000; fully insured. The fourth floor was occupied by C. JOHNSON, printer, whose loss is estimated at $5,000; covered by insurance. The fifth floor was occupied by R. G. DUN & Co., publishers of the Commercial Directory, and they sustained a loss of $3,000, understood to be covered by insurance. The building was owned by EDWARD DUN, whose loss is about $30,000, the greater part covered by insurance.

No. 79—The first, fourth and fifth floors and basement is occupied by VAN NEST & HAYDEN, sadlery hardware; loss by water, $5,000; covered by an insurance of $20,000 in the Humboldt, North River, and Commerce, of Albany. The second and third floors are occupied by T. P. HOWELL & Co., dealers in patent and fancy leathers; loss by water and fire, $3,000; insured for $55,000. The building is owned by PETER HAYDEN, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured for $28,000 in the City, North American, and another company.

No. 81—The first floor and basement is occupied by CLARK, WILSON & Co., hardware dealers, and they sustain a loss of $1,000 by water; covered by insurance.

No. 75—This entire building is occupied by J. J. ADAMS & Co., importers of brushes. Their loss by fire and water is about $3,000 on stock, and ANSON LIVINGSTON loses $1,000 on the building, both covered by insurances.

No. 65 Fulton-street—The first floor is occupied by J. C. CONROY & Co., dealers in fishing tackle, who sustain a loss of $2,000, covered by an insurance of $88,000. The building is owned by MURPHY & SON, who lose $500 by water, insured for $6,500 in the Phœnix, Resolute and Etna, of Hartford. The lessee of this building, WM. J. HOWELL, has a steam-engine, boiler, &c., in the basement; loss $3,000, insured for $2,700 in the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia. He has also an insurance of $2,500 on his lease.

The Austrian Merchant Navy.

Under the present government in Austria much encouragement is extended to those engaged in naval architecture. Prominent among builders in the Empire is the Chevalier JOSEPH TONELLO, who has rapidly arisen to his present position under the immediate patronage of the Emperor. The works of the Chevalier TONELLO are situated at San Marco, Trieste. It was he who built the famous iron steamship *Kaiser*, which, under the command of Admiral TEGETHOFF, at the marine battle of Lissa, sank the *Re d' Italia*. He is now constructing another iron-clad, to be named the *Lissa*, for his Government. At his works he employs five hundred men, engaged in all departments, not only of ship-building but the construction of all a ship's necessities of whatever nature they may be. When a vessel leaves his shipyard she is in every respect fitted for sea. The cooking utensils of the gally, the handsome furniture of the cabin, the hull and the engines, are all wrought out of the raw material at the works at San Marco. Chevalier TONELLO, in addition to this charge, owns, equips, and freights four steamships and ten sailing vessels for the Mediterranean and Atlantic trade. A fine vessel of his has just arrived here on her first voyage out. Her name is the *Admiral Tegethoff*. She is commanded by Capt. NATOLIE BONELICH, assisted by Officers ANTONIO RISMONDO and BARTALOMEO REGOLETTO. She is the largest merchant vessel ever built in Austria. She is 169 feet in length of keel, 35 feet in breadth of beam, and 24 feet in depth of hold; built of oak and hard pine, and fitted throughout so as to combine strength with beauty. She is of promising speed, as she left Trieste on the 14th of November, in fifty days was off Bermuda, encountering very heavy weather, and thence made New-York in twenty days. Her cargo is chiefly dried fruit, and she is consigned to Messrs. SLOCOVITCH & SMITH.

The Cold Weather.

During the night of Monday the weather moderated considerably, the thermometer in the City yesterday at 7 A. M. indicating 16 degrees above zero. At 3 P. M. the mercury had risen to 24 degrees. The day throughout was bracing and pleasant, the streets firm and footpaths dry to crispness. There were of course the accidents which occur in greatest number in just such weather—horses fell in all directions, and bipeds ignobly left their measures here and there upon the sidewalks.

The rivers were well stocked with ice, through which the ferry-boats still plowed with praiseworthy persistency and regularity. Sleighing was fine through all the up-town streets, at the Central Park, and everywhere in Brooklyn. Skating is so plentiful everywhere that it has long since lost its attractions as something new to talk about; the skaters nevertheless enjoy themselves quite as well being let alone as they did when their graceful evolutions were themes for rhetoric. This afternoon there will be a second fancy dress carnival for children at OATMAN's pond, Bergen-street, Brooklyn. That on Saturday last was a great success. Each Brooklyn matron who had heard of the thing was represented at the carnival on Saturday, as she will be no doubt at that of to-day, by the "prettiest baby in the world."

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Mr. Ignatius Gormez, Minister from Nicaragua to the United States, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Vermont, and Hon. E. R. Mudge, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House; Hon. Delos Lake, of San Francisco, Hon. H. H. Dudley, of Washington, and Hon. H. M. Lester, of New-London, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. W. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the New-York Hotel; Gen. Brennene, U. S. A., Hon. R. Vauck, of Philadelphia, Hon. J. D. McDonald, of Indianapolis, and Hon. J. Langdon, of Elmira, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. James E. Kelley, of Croton Falls, is at the St. James Hotel; Hon. A. Ely, of Rochester, and Hon. S. G. Merrick, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Hon. C. T. Hulburd, of Washington, Hon. S. R. Van Duzen, of Newburg, Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, and Gen. Fremont, U. S. A., are at the Astor House.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society took place last evening, at the library, corner of Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen being present. After the reading of the minutes and the transaction of other routine business, the President, HAMILTON FISH, Esq., introduced Rev. B. F. DECOSTA, who read a very interesting paper on "Lake George in the Early Times," in which he alluded to the many historical reminiscences surrounding that poetical and beautiful sheet of water, the several pictures of life in the early times of the Colonies being received with applause by the intelligent audience present.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 4—5 P. M.

Consols for money and the account close at	93¼@93⅜
United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at	72 @72⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares	87¼
Erie Railway Shares	48¾

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 4—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet at following quotations:

Middling Uplands	7¾d.
Middling Orleans	8d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns heavy and dull.

BREADSTUFFS closed quiet. Corn, 42s. 9d.; Wheat, 16s. for white California, and 14s. 3d. for Western; Barley, 50s 6d.; Oats, 3s. 11d.; Peas, 45s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 113s., and Pork 74s. per bbl.; Lard, 53s. 6d.; Cheese, 52s.; Bacon, 39s.

PRODUCE—Sugar steady and quiet at 24s. 6d.; Resin—Common, 6s. 3d.; medium, 11s.; Spirits Turpentine, 29s.; Tallow, 42s.; Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 2d.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 4—5 P.M.

WHALE OIL—£36; Sperm Oil, £110; Linseed Oil, £36 10s.; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Feb. 4—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM market closed flat and nominal.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $8@$10 50. WHEAT quiet at $2 08@$2 10 for No. 1, and $2 04½@$2 05 for No. 2. CORN dull at 82½c.@82¾c. for New, and 85½c.@86c. for Old. OATS dull and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales at 58½c. RYE quiet and firm at an advance of 2c.@4c.; sales at 53c.@56c. BARLEY more active but unsettled at $2 05 for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm but less active; Standard Mess, $21 25 bid, held at $21 50; Straight first-class held at $21 75. Sweet HAMS a shade higher; sales at 12¾c.@13c. BULK MEATS steady; dry salted Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; loose English Meats firm; short Clear Middles, 11¼c. loose, 12c. packed. LARD firm and steady at 13¼c. GREEN MEATS inactive. DRESSED HOGS firm and advanced 10c.@15c; sales at $7 90@$8 90, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS in good demand at an advance of 10c.@15c.; sales at $6 12½ for light fancy smooth. BEEF CATTLE active and firm, ranging from $4 87½@$8 12½. SHEEP active at $4 25@$6. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Corn, 2,200 Dressed Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

COTTON steady; Middling Upland, 19½c.; Middling Orleans, 20½c. CLOVERSEED, $8@$8 75. FLAXSEED, $1 70@$1 75. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, in bond, 23½c. FLOUR quiet; Extras, $8 50@$9 25; Western Extra Family, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12 25.; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT comes forward slowly; sales 3,000 bushels; Good and Prime Red, $2 50@$2 60; Kentucky White, $3. RYE—Sales 1,000 bushels: Pennsylvania, $1 60@$1 62. CORN—Small receipts; held firmly; sales 2,500 bushels; New Yellow, $1 15@$1 16; Mixed Western, $1 25. PROVISIONS advancing. OATS steady at 75c.@76c. MESS PORK, $23. LARD, 14c.@14½c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR steady; sales 130 bbls. at $10 50@$11 75 for Western Spring, and 100 bbls. at $11 for Spring, and $14 for Winter. WHEAT inactive: White Kentucky offered at $2 10; other grades unchanged. CORN better; receipts by cars light; sales 1 car on track at $1 05, and 8 cars at $1 06. OATS unchanged and dull. RYE nominal. BARLEY steady; sales 4,000 bushels Canada at $1 95, delivered, and 4,000 State on private terms. BARLEY MALT—Sales 2,000 bushels at $1 40 ℘ 32 lbs. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales 500, averaging 220 lbs., at $9 75. MESS PORK firmer at $22 25@$23 for heavy, and $21 50@$22 for light. Rumps, $17 50. LARD firm at 14¼c.@14½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand at unchanged prices. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firmer at 84c. for ear; sales White at 89c.@90c.; Mixed shelled held at 88c. OATS firmer at 69c.@70c. RYE dull at $1 60 @$1 65. BARLEY firm and in fair demand at $2 30@$2 35 for No. 1 and Extra Fall. COTTON dull and nominal at 17½c.@17¾c. for Middling. MESS PORK, $21@$22 for Old and New. BACON—9¾c. for Shoulders, and 11¾c.@11¾c. @12¼c. for Rib, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 12¾c. 13c. for Prime Steam; 12¾c. for Prime Leaf. Gold, 140¾, buying. Money easy. Exchange in good supply.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,300 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm, and No. 1 Spring is becoming scarce; sales 7,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 47. CORN quiet; sales 600 bushels mixed Western at $1 25. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are scarce. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℘ cwt. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46, ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 18¼c.@18½c.; sales 3,000 bales; receipts, 5,413 bales; exports, 901 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady and unchanged. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $10 25@$10 50; Double Extra, $12@$13; Choice, $14@$15 50. CORN easier at $1@$1 02. OATS, 80c.@85. PORK, $24 50. BACON retailing at 11c. for Shoulders, and 14c. for Clear Sides. LARD scarce; Tierce 14; Keg, 16c.; asking higher. GOLD, 139¾@140, Sterling Exchange 152@154. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℘ cent. discount.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms? Oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness. Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 5	New-York	London.
Russia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Feb. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 8	New-York	Havre.

FOR SISAL, VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, ETC.

Columbia	Feb. 6	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe via Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen Barnes, from Savannah—Henry D. Law, Benj. F. Meade, Samuel Cowles, Mrs. Eliza A. Forbes, Edward Jessup, Peter C. Des Bois, Miss L. Shackleford, Frank H. Strong, Manuel Peters, Stephen Weeks, William Averell, William Cordts, Matthew Conner, William Currier, Daniel F. Baker, Frank Engescomb, Chas. Umback, James W. Russell, Wm. B. Beattie, Frank A. Pierson, M. A. Dahoney, Daniel Harrington, Wm. E. Brittingham, Terence McBride, John Miner, James A. Bowie, Chas. Stall Van Holstein, Wm. Fitzgerald, Thos. Quinlan, Hugh McDermott, Wm. H. Hudson, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 5 22 | Moon sets... 4 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 41 | Gov. Island. 5 30 | Hell Gate .. 6 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Georgia, Deakin, Vera Cruz, F. Alexander & Son; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana via Nassau, J. Lorillard.

Ships St. James, Williams, San Francisco, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Melrose, Nichols, Savannah, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks King Bird, Carr, Savannah, Fabbri & Chauncey; J. C. Holbrook, Leavitt, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Forest Queen, (Br.,) Anderson, London, Brett, Son & Co.; Ilva, (Br.,) Berry, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Imperador, (Br.,) Heard, Pernambuco via Baltimore.

Brigs Amanda Guion, Gerard, St. Pierre, Mart., S. R. Reynal & Son; Flora del Mar, (Br.,) Pitts, Liverpool via Wilmington, N. C., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Kameriz, Barnard, Cienfuegos, Moss & Ward; Fashion, (Br.,) Rayner, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners John Crocker, Lowe, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton; Express, Anderson, Alexandria, I. B. Gager; Josephine, Herman, Ponce, P. R., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Fred. Smith, Smith, Arroyo, H. W. Loud & Co.; George Washington, Boynton, Norfolk, A. Hampson; Georgia, Brice, Aguadilla, P. R., Bryan & Pease; Grand Par, (Br.,) Gormley, Bahia, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Feb. 1, 2 P. M., Frying-pan Lightship W. by S. ½ S., 10 miles distant, exchanged signals with steamship H. Livingston, hence for Savannah. The Barnes experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.

Ship Fleetford, Stover, San Francisco Sept. 27, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. First part of passage had light winds and calms. Oct. 21 lat. 4 30 N., lon. 116 30 W., signalized ship Germania, from San Francisco for Liverpool. Crossed the equator in the Pacific in lon. 120 45, 28 ds. out; from thence to Cape Horn 38 ds.; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 4, 99 ds. out, in lon. 36 50 W. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. and N. N. W. gales and calms. Took a pilot from boat No. 1, Feb. 1, Highlands bearing W. N. W., 70 miles.

Ship Boniton, (of London,) Morgan, Calcutta Oct. 5, and Sands Head 8th, with mdse. to Charles Holzerene. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 5; crossed the equator Jan. 2, in lon. 29. Has been on the coast for the last 10 ds., with strong N. W. gales.

Ship Prince Albert, (Hamb.,) Heidrick, Hamburg Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Amicus, (Br., of Jersey,) Olsen, Shanghae Oct. 13, with teas and silks to Aymar & Co. Passed Angier Nov. 10, and Cape of Good Hope Nov. 20. Nov. 15, lat. 33 24 S., lon. 37 23, had a gale from the N. E.; carried away bulwarks, stove small boats.

Bark B. Rogers, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Alicante 62 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has been on the coast for the last 15 ds., with N. W. gales. Jan. 4, in the Gulf Stream, had a heavy gale from N. W., in which lost foretopsail-yard.

Bark Gabriele, (Ital.,) Vistule, Palermo 80 ds., and 57 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to James Robinson. Has been on the coast 15 ds., with strong N. W. gales; split sails.

Bark Oluf Nickelson, (Norw.,) Nickelson, Liverpool 58 ds., with mdse. to J. S. Brums & Co.

Bark Goethe, (Brem.,) Destjen, Rotterdam 59 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Annie M. Gray, (of Bucksport,) Green, Montevideo Nov. 28, with hides to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Bark Valkyrien, (Dan.,) Broberg, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been on the coast 15 ds., with heavy N. W. gales. Dec. 26, lat. 18 12 S., lon. 38 34, passed a Br. bark, bound S., showing 3d pennant, with Nos. 8,971. 30th, lat. 7 S., lon. 33 33, passed a Br. bark, bound S., showing 2d pennant, with Nos. 0498.

Bark Hombersund, (Norw.,) Nielson, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been on the coast 12 ds., with strong N. W. gales; split sails. Had three of the crew badly frost-bitten.

Bark Union, Nicholson, Messina Nov. 29, Gibraltar Dec. 21, with fruit to E. R. Seacomb. Has had strong N. W. gales on the coast; split mainsail.

Brig Wiley Smith, (of Pugwash,) Grant, Maracaibo 46 ds., with coffee to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales, in which lost and split sails.

Brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) Day, St. Croix 14 ds., in ballast to P. Sanford & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, and 4 ds. north of Barnegat. Jan. 29, lat. 38, lon. 74, was in co. with Br. ship Boniton, of London, from Calcutta for New-York.

Brig Americus, Hand, Malaga Dec. 25, passed Gibraltar same day, with fruit to James Henry. Had strong N. W. gales the entire passage. Jan. 28, lat. 38 50, lon. 65 30, was run into by a large unknown ship, bound E., carrying away jibboom and staving in port bow, and lost head-gear.

Brig Orion, (Norw.,) Petersen, Antwerp 57 ds., with mdse. to order. Has had heavy weather on the coast.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, (of Nantucket,) Kendrick, Aguadilla, P. R., 14 ds., with fruit to Doles & Co. Left no vessels. Jan. 28, lat. 28 19, lon. 69 58, spoke ship Belle Creole, of Boston, from Calcutta for New-York.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine, Me.,) Hutchinson, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe. Sld in co. with brig Rush, for New-York.

Schr. John S. Lee, Carr, Caibarien, Cuba, 12 ds., with sugar to master. Jan. 31, off Cape Hatteras, had a gale from N. E., in which carried away mainboom and split mainsail.

Schr. Jesse Carll, Underhill, Ciudad Bolivar 22 ds., and 15 ds. from the bar, with hides to E. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Rose Haskell, Haskell, New-Orleans Jan. 12, with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Charles C, Dame, Smith, Lehave Harbor, N. F., 13 ds., via Gloucester Jan. 30, with herring to master.

Schr. George H. Mills, Mills, St. Mark's, Fla., 19 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. F. Merwin, Aldrich, Baltimore, for Fairhaven.

Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Riker's Island.

Schr. Hickory, Scofield, Elizabethport.

Schr. Onward, Allen, Elizabethport.

Schr. Alice G. Grace, Gilchrist, Savannah 18 days.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—One ship and one brig outside the bar.

BELOW—Brig Queen of the South.

WIND—At sunset, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Georgia, for Vera Cruz and Sisal; Lord Lovell, for Havana and Nassau; Leo, Virgo and Thames, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk; Nereus, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 4—Arr. steamers Tarifa, from Liverpool; George Appold, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; brigs Clara M. Goodrich, from Buenos Ayres; Manson, from Havana; Charlena, from Matanzas; schr. Daniel Pearson, from Pensacola.

Also arr. ship Themis, from Liverpool; schr. Mary Louisa, from Jacksonville.

Below—Bark Windan, from Riga; schr. D. B. Everett, from Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4—Arr. steamship Cuba, from Baltimore via Havana.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4—Arr. steamers San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia, in distress, having broken a flange of her propeller.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 4—Arr. steamship Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamboat Edwin Forrest was cut through by the ice, and sank at the steamboat landing at Elizabethport at 6 A. M. on Saturday, Feb. 1. Only about two feet of her smoke-stack remain above water.

Spoken, &c.

Benjamin Bangs—ship, of Boston, for Falmouth, Eng., Dec. 5, off the Cape of Good Hope.

Cardenas—bark, hence for Havana, Jan. 18, lat. 29 52, lon. 74.

Donala—Br. ship, from Shields for Madras, 54 ds. out, Dec. 27, lat. 17 50 S., lon. 27 30 W.

Dusty Miller—Br. ship, from Kurrachee for Callao, 20 ds. out, Dec. 24, lat. 22 40 S., lon. 73 55.

Hartiene—bark, from Cape Town for Boston, 2 ds. out, Dec. 21, lat. 30 02 S., lon. 12 44 E.

Hamilton—Br. brig, bound S., Jan. 5, lat 29 02, lon. 56 53.

Jacques—Fr. bark, from Rochford for Martinique, Jan. 7, lat. 19 38, lon. 37 37.

Pizarro—Br. bark, bound W., Dec. 1, Cape Horn bearing N. N. W. 25 miles.

Stanley—bark, from Amoy for New-York, 15 ds. out, Nov. 28, lat. 4 07, lon. 107 49.

Stafford—Br. bark, from Batavia for Amsterdam, Dec. 10, lat. 5 54 S., lon. 106 59.

Underwriter—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Aden, Dec. 31, lat. 5 24 S., lon. 33 43.

Westford—Br. bark, from Demerara for Liverpool, Jan. 12, lat. 21 22, lon. 61 04.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 17, brig Daniel Trowbridge, hence, just arrived.

At Ciudad Bolivar, Jan. 12, bark Rosedale, for New-York Jan. 26.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, Feb. 4.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Pereire, Capt. Duchesne, which left New-York Jan. 25, arrived at this port yesterday evening, and sailed this morning for Havre.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 4.—The North German Lloyds steamship Bremen, Capt. Meyer, arrived off Cowes at 1 o'clock this morning, and after transfering her London mails and passengers proceeded to Bremen.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 4.—The Allen line steamship Nestorian, Capt. Dutton, which sailed from Portland Jan. 25, touched here to-day and sailed again for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 4.—The Inman steamship City of Boston, Capt. Roskell, from New-York Jan. 25, reached this port this morning, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

Only a Few Days More.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
TO BE HELD AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.
THEODORE THOMAS, ESQ., MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

Assisted by the distinguished Vocalist Miss MARIA BRAINERD, and the full Orchestra, with Soloists. Mr. G. MATZKA will preside at the Piano.

TICKETS, - - - - $1 EACH.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Opening March, Greeting.................MICHAELIS.
2. Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment..DONIZETTI.
3. Song, Will he Come, by Miss BRAINERD....SULLIVAN.
4. Waltz, Vienna Bonbons.....................STRAUSS.
5. Patriotic Song, The Standard Bearer..LINDPAINTNER. Solos—Cornet and Trombone, Messrs. DIETZ, and LETSCH.
6. Grand National Medley....................C. KOPPITZ.

PART SECOND.

7. Overture, William Tell.......................ROSSINI.
8. { Polka Mazourka, Arm in Arm..............STRAUSS. { Polka, Empire City.........................STRAUSS.
9. Song, L'Estasi, by Miss BRAINERD........ARDITTI.
10. Romance from L'Eclair.......................HALEVY. Solos—French Horn and Flute, Messrs. SCHMITZ and RIETZEL.
11. Grand Selection, Il Trovatore...............VERDI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets are only to be shown at the door and can be retained by the purchaser, until after the distribution of Awards. See Descriptive Circular. They can be obtained at the Music, Drug, Book and Fancy Stores generally, and at the offices of the

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 217 GRAND-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.

COLDS.
LOSS OF APPETITE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

DEAR MR. HOFF:

I am using your Malt Extract, and willingly admit that it has DONE ME A GREAT DEAL OF GOOD. I suffered constantly from SECRETIONS in the THROAT and felt very WEAK, and there was NOTHING TO BENEFIT ME; but since I take your Malt Extract with my meals and before breakfast, I feel more STRENGTH, and am happy to state that I enjoy the BEST APPETITE, and cough easily. Please send, &c.

Mrs. SASSAU, No. 190 4th-st.

SOLD BY HOFF'S DEPOT, NO 542 BROADWAY, N. Y., AND BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS, AND SPECIAL AGENTS IN EVERY CITY. PRICE FOR 1 DOZ., $6; 2 DOZ., $11.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
THE ELEGANT STOCK OF THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
BERRIAN
HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE ROOMS
to be disposed of within thirty days, at greatly reduced prices.
H. H. CASEY, No. 601 Broadway.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER.
No. 181 Water-st., New-York.

THE DEMAND FOR OUR
OVERCOATS $15,
PEA JACKETS $12,
STILL CONTINUE.
We are, therefore, MANUFACTURING them largely and IMPROVING THE STYLE.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

BREAST MILK.

A perfect substitute for healthy mothers' milk, containing, by analysis, all its ingredients, is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD for infants. Excellent for invalids and dyspeptics. Sold by druggists and grocers. G. W. COMSTOCK, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 209, Feb. 4, 1868.
58, 72, 40, 8, 78, 19, 59, 8, 41, 5, 66, 36, 49.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 210, Feb. 4, 1868.
7, 63, 41, 32, 24, 11, 61, 21, 16, 19, 57, 9, 53, 51, 5.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 157, Feb. 4, 1868.
85, 33, 65, 1, 45, 30, 41, 46, 37, 58, 31, 19, 50, 58.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 158, Feb. 4, 1868.
36, 58, 41, 51, 77, 47, 7, 82, 10, 40, 11, 28, 2.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. OLIVER, Bankers, Nos. 192 Broadway and 158 Hudson-st.